FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALIA ADDRESSES DURRES DISTRICT AKTIV 8 JUNE

AU150821 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Jun 87 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on speech by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at Durres District AWP aktiv in Durres on 8 June: "Let Us Always Look at the Development of the Economy in Close Relationship With the Concrete Conditions and With an Eye to the Future"]

[Text] The realistic and committed spirit of the information and of the discussions of the comrades -- Comrade Ramiz Ali said at the beginning of his speech -- shows that the cadres, specialists, and all the working people of Durres are in the vanguard of the struggle to implement the directives of the Ninth AWP Congress and the specific tasks arising therefrom.

Durres, Comrade Ramiz stressed, has traditionally been one of the country's economic and cultural centers. In the years of socialism this position has been consolidated in an unprecedented manner. In the city and surrounding area, which is distinguished for its fighting tradition and skill at work, for its ancient civilization and centuries-old links with the outside world, we now have an economic area possessing a complex industrial and agrarian development and ranking among the most powerful in the country, as well as the epicenter of the country's transportation, with the major port linking the country with the outside world. Industry currently provides about three-fifths of the district's social product. The entire lowland area, as well as part of the hilly zone, or four-fifths of the entire arable acreage, has been for some years now included in the priority intensification zone. During the past 5 year period the agricultural production growth rate has been among the highest in the Republic.

The dynamic development of the productive forces, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, has also been accompanied by positive social processes. Your district's population increases every 5 years by a number equalling the population of the city of Kavaje. Over 3,000 people are added to the work force annually. The number of working people is increasing considerably more rapidly than the population growth rate. Consequently, the number of dependents for every person in employment has been decreasing.

When we talk about the tasks concerning the district's economic development, he said, we must devote particular attention to industry. A strong industry has been built up as a result of the considerable investments effected by society and through the contribution of the district's own population, which ranks the district second place on a Republic level, after Tirana, with regard to the volume of industrial production. This industry is distinguished for its high growth rate and its multibranched character. This is a great achievement. But a complex industry with technological disparities poses considerable investment tasks, with regard to the efficient utilization of the productive capacities, as well as in other directions.

One trait of your district's industrial activity is that it relies on exports to a considerable extent with regard to raw and other essential materials. While imports account for 15 percent of the material expenditure in industrial production at the national level, the figure is about three times higher in the major enterprises of this branch in Durres District.

Such a concentration of industries based entirely on imports could have been generally justifiable for certain reasons. But if we continue with this kind of structure for a considerable time to come, we will then fall into unilateralism.

To prevent this danger, we must primarily get rid of the idea that "Durres is devoid of natural resources, therefore, whether we like it or not, it will use more imported raw materials." This is not true. It cannot be denied that so far the district of Durres has been lacking in chrome, iron, and other minerals, as well as water resources. But minerals are not the only natural wealth in Durres. There are also the biological and ichthyological [ithiologjike] resources to be taken into consideration, the land and the sea, which are abundant and very favorable in your district.

The sea constitutes a great privilege, in the fullest meaning of the word, of your district. It is an endless reserve of wealth, which science and mankind are penetrating intensively, with regard to fish, mollusks, salt, navigation, transportation, vacationing, and particularly with regard to geological research. Geological surveys in our country are also persisting in the coastal areas and in the future they will also have to enter the sea.

Your district's agriculture must also consider itself to be favored by nature. Here, every inch of land, even in the hilly areas and in the zones covered by brush, can be turned into arable acreage, for the cultivation of olives, fruit plantations, the cultivation of laurel, medicinal herbs, decorative plants, and cultivated pastures. There are few districts like Durres, which can get two crops annually throughout the territory. Its natural conditions make it possible to erect entire complexes of greenhouses on a large scale.

One should also mention that Durres has no few natural resources, in the narrow sense of the word. Salt, both mineral and sea salt, the Manze coal basin, natural gas, and the coastal sedimentation are valuable assets with the possibility of long-term exploitation.

Therefore, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, the prospects for your district's industrial development must be sought in these conditions and assets; all eyes must be directed toward them, instead of looking for imports. In the current 5-year period, but also in the future, investments, financial and human resources, must be utilized to set up production projects, factories, plants, and production lines functioning on the basis of domestic raw materials. The present and future industrial development must strongly rely on the natural assets and conditions of every zone in which it is taking place.

The district of Durres must become the country's major food industry center and must multiply its production. There are two foundations for the development of this branch: agriculture and the sea. But the opportunities offered by nature must be utilized systematically and the degree of this utilization must increase constantly. Just to illustrate this, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, I am taking viticulture, in which connection an unacceptable situation has been created in Durres District, as well as on a national scale. While the acreage of vineyards has been extended throughout the past decade, the production of grapes has either declined or risen only very little, even in absolute figures. Last year Durres harvested 1,800 tons less than 10 years ago. The same applies to production in nine other districts, like in Shkoder, Lushnje, and Vlore, where production has either dropped or remained on the same level.

The turning point in viticulture will not come through hard work and by learning from experience, not by seeking premature investments and by systematically applying expensive production methods which in many instances are unsuitable to the hilly terrain in which our vineyards have been set up. The Ministry of Agriculture and the executive committees in the districts should accelerate the reconstruction of vineyards, so that over 90 percent of the acreage may become productive in 1990.

Corn, which is a polyvalent crop, offers new opportunities to the development of the food industry, particularly here in Durres. The large-scale cultivation of laurel would make it possible to turn unused land into fruitful land, but this also provides the opportunity of extending industrial activity.

The construction of the fish-processing complex here in Durres within the next year, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out, is only the first step for the efficient utilization of the country's fishery resources and the development of the sea-based food industry. But current fishery production is not sufficient for fresh consumption, let alone for preserving and industrial processing. Tasks must therefore be reviewed and production targets increased.

If one considers only the salt to be processed in the coastal cities like Durres, the sea can become a real mine of profit. Naturally, export enterprises are also confronted with numerous tasks: they should find markets in which to sell salt as profitably as possible. It is easy to trade in oil and chrome, but ability lies in trading all kinds of assets offered us by nature and the soil.

I dwelt on the food industry, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, this being a branch of your district's industry with a future, but such structural changes must and can be made in other branches of industry. The engineering industry should concentrate on the maintenance of railroad stock, the merchant fleet, heavy construction and port machinery, the construction of smaller and medium-sized vessels, and the production of the more complicated agricultural machinery. The tradition by now created in the electronics industry must be maintained and this branch should enter cooperation with enterprises in other districts in order to produce electrical household equipment. More persistent and scientific efforts are needed to minimize the quantity of unprocessed tobacco sold in foreign markets, increasing the production of cigarettes and producing aromatic and blended tobaccos. Experiments should not drag on for years on end and the investments provided must be used in keeping with the demands of the times.

Comrade Ramiz Alia then dwelt on certain problems pertaining to improving the work throughout the transportation system. Transportation occupies a very important place in Durres and must therefore be under constant scrutiny and attention by the party and state organs.

The dyanamic development of productive forces and the intensification of economic links between various areas throughout the country require that the volume of transportation be increased more rapidly than the social production. The efficient development of the economy iteslf will bring about such a pace, but the large-scale transportation of commodities in the future cannot be achieved solely through new investments to expand transportation capacities. The intensification of the utilization of the system that we have created and of the stocks that we have currently in use must be the major road of attaining this aim. Otherwise, society would be overburdened with expenditure.

In the current stage, the harmonization of the work of the various branches of transportation constitutes one of the major factors in ensuring the fullest possible utilization of transportation capacities. This is not merely a matter for the Ministry of Communications, but also one concerning producers and consumers.

A certain decline has been observed in recent years in the economic and financial indicators of the utilization of transportation stocks. Although positive changes have taken place in the structure of transportation, the net income affected by the system during the past 5-6 years has declined and the level of viability has dropped to a low limit.

Overcoming the shortcomings observed in the railroad system requires a turning point in the maintenance of railroad lines, and particularly in the repairing of locomotives, cars, and other machinery. The qualification of cadres, particularly operative cadres, must be placed on a sound basis and meet future requirements. Railroad areas must function as such and should discontinue the work routine of a mere station.

The port of Durres is the largest and most experienced in the country. But the possibility of increasing its handling capacity and its work efficiency exist, by accelerating work on the new wharf, even by commissioning it in stages, by extending large scale mechanization through the production and regeneration of electrical cranes, as well as by harmonizing it with small scale mechanization. The Ministry of Communications should take care to regenerate the automatic stock in use by the port, even replacing it with the stock from other pools.

Large-scale transportation cannot be managed through pre-industrial commodity-handling methods and technologies. Containers should be introduced without hesitation in the ports, the merchant fleet, the railroad, and large production and consumption centers, as well as other ways of packaging commodities in large units. The experimental stage in the production of containers should be overcome.

Dwelling on the problems of agriculture, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed the absolute necessity of making certain that the priority intensification zone should lead the development of the cooperativist sector. The intensification of production is proceeding throughout almost the entire lowland area. As in no other district, the higher-type cooperatives in Durres District occupy almost half the acreage of arable land. A broad advance has been observed recently.

While intensification has generally led to a rapid development of production and increased incomes, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, there is a certain braking in production relations. The gradual increase in the state's share in the assets of the cooperative is a fundamental aspect of these relations. This is a demand to accelerate the pace of intensification, to ensure the further development of the cooperatives, and to use the advantages of both forms of socialist production in the countryside simultaneously and efficiently.

These intentions do not correspond with certain trends that have been observed in the higher-type cooperatives in Durres District, in which the accumulation norm has for years on end been lower than in the ordinary cooperatives. The proportion of state funds in the major investments of cooperatives has also declined. Meanwhile, in these units, approximately 4 million leks worth of investments remain unused every year.

The increased proportion of state funds invested in the higher-type cooperatives is not required because of mere arithmetic. It is quite easy to increase it by putting a brake on the investments made by the cooperatives themselves, out of their own funds, or by blocking part of these investments as financial assets, or by prematurely increasing the remuneration per working norm. But such an improvement in the proportion of investments without accompanying intensification and production is of no use to us.

The way to harmonize and multiply the state-cooperative links is not to put a brake on investments, but to increase them; it is not to reduce, but on the contrary, to increase the state's contribution, parallel with an increase in the accumulation norm in the cooperative itself; it is not to freeze financial assets, but to improve and render more elastic the mechanism of drawing the differential rent; not to swell the guarantee funds, which encourages indolence and euphoria, but to use initiative to progress on the road of guaranteeing certain social needs, approximately in the same way as happens in the case of agricultural workers.

These problems cannot be resolved by some appointed specialists alone, but should be tackled by the higher party and state organs in the district.

In the agricultural enterprises, but also in the cooperatives, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, there are cases of putting a brake on the expenditure of labor. This is because some specialists believe that the deepening of intensification is inevitably accompanied by an additional burden of expenditure per production unit and increased costs. There is a mistaken belief that the worsening of the efficiency indicators observed in some cases and which are a result of the incompatibility of some production factors -- there is a mistaken belief that this is due to the deepening of the process of intensification. This means attributing shortcomings and subjective weaknesses to processes that objectively represent progress.

The intensification of production means an absolute increase in investments for a given acreage or number of livestock, as well as a reduction of costs per unit of production. Without such a relationship between labor expenditure and its results, intensification would have no future and, consequently, the possibilities of resolving economic and social problems in the countryside, but also in the cities, would become increasingly narrower.

Being a law, the cost of reduction per unit of production does not take place by itself. It requires that, in the process of intensification, the factors making for production should be harmonized to the optimal point. It is a fact that the yields currently attained in agricultural crops and various types of livestock at the present level of intensification, are still far removed from what they could be under the conditions of the optimal harmonization of production factors. We invest to secure a considerably larger amount of corn, wheat, fruit, vegetables, milk, and eggs than the results that we are currently attaining.

The greater reserves and open prospects of the intensification of agriculture, as a process of unlimited efficiency, are shown primarily by the fact that the optimal points themselves are constantly shifting in a forward direction through science and advanced experience. This has also been shown by the experience of Durres District over a period of years, where intensification has been accompanied as a rule with a reduction of costs in the production of grains, industrial crops, meat, and so forth.

The party has been launching a slogan for years now, Comrade Ramiz said. The slogan is: "Let us take to the hills and the mountains and make them as prosperous as the plains." In our country's conditions, this slogan will preserve its validity for many generations. Even now, let us take to the hills and to the mountains, but let us primarily win land from the sea, let us take two crops in the plains, and let us secure higher yields where investments have been affected.

The reclamation of salty soil does not just mean covering it with foliage, but to achieve the same yields that are generally secured in the plains. The desalination problem must therefore not be considered as having been resolved, not only here in Durres, but elsewhere too.

The district of Durres has the opportunity of acquiring thousands of hectares of land from the bed of the River Shkumbini, throughout the entire coastal area, in Ishem and Kryemedhej. But we are not pleased when we hear that here in Durres, particularly, only one-sixth of the acreage is planted twice. This means that by intensifying sowing and planting you could gain thousands of hectares without additional investments.

Under present conditions, Comrade Ramiz instructed, it has become necessary to undertake a large-scale action to realistically determine land acreage. This would be a good opportunity of determining how much land is taken up by housing and buildings in general, how to free a proportion of this land, and how to control the urbanization of rural areas. But, in particular, this would be a good opportunity to commence a scientific action lasting several years to improve soil conditions.

We must know the real state of affairs concerning soil productivity, unit per unit. This would constitute a sound basis for rigorous scientific planning, the rational distribution of the material base in the service of agricultural production, and particularly in order to effect the necessary reclassification of zones and microzones, on whose basis the degree of rent and other aspects of the relationship of the cooperatives with the state are determined.

The party organizations, cadres, and specialists, Comrade Ramiz said, must also deepen their understanding of the party's line and Comrade Enver's teachings on the relationship between the state institutions and the agricultural cooperatives. In principle, everyone accepts the peculiarities of group property and the need to develop cooperativist democracy. But in practice there is a braking mentality on this.

All aspects of the relations of the state with agricultural cooperatives need to be studied carefully, beginning with the forms of planning and up to the latter's relative independence in the use of funds, investments, the forms of remuneration, staffing, and so forth. The cooperatives must and can currently be entrusted with greater burdens, in the same way that the state must adopt greater commitments toward them, particularly with regard to production.

In this context, the party has posed the task of raising the degree of responsibility of the cooperatives in the development of agricultural production, particularly in the supply of the peasantry with food articles. The villages and brigades, in the cooperatives as well as in the agricultural enterprises, possess every opportunity to supply themselves with the products of small herds, of small brigade-level plots, and personal plots.

Dealing with certain aspects of the development of expanded socialist reproduction, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed the need that the production and financial plans should always condition each other and advance in step with each other.

While the planning of investments and other needs of society on a national level, Comrade Ramiz said, are generally guided by and in conformity with the slogan: "Let us spend within our income, let us consume as much as we produce, and let us import as much as we export," there is a certain separation between these two aspects at district and enterprise level. Naturally, there will be a distribution and redistribution of financial and foreign currency assets between the various branches and sectors of the economy, but what is required from every district and enterprise is that they should calculate what they are receiving and what they are giving to society, insisting that the trends of the development of production move in a positive direction.

The combination of the value and material aspects of expanded socialist reproduction has now become an acute necessity for every enterprise and cooperative, for every branch and district, as well as on the national level. Without this, it is impossible to speak about an active role of finances in the production and distribution of material values.

A certain withdrawal and passivity observed on the part of banks and other financial institutions toward production, placing themselves not infrequently into a secondary position, is not merely a matter of concepts and mentality, but also a question of the financial system. These organs are allowed reserves in planning and maneuvering possibilities in their operations, therefore financial balances not infrequently are not subjected to the same tensions as foreign currency and material balances.

As Comrade Enver stressed more than once, production and financial plans must condition each other, they must become adequate reflections of each other. This is certainly not an easy matter to achieve, because we have to do here with a number of links, both visible and invisible, we have to do with a field requiring both concrete activity and imagination and abstraction. These problems, now confronting us, therefore require profound studies and generalizations in order to effect the necessary improvements in planning methodology and other aspects of the financial and banking mechanism.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz said that the questions discussed at this aktiv of the Durres District AWP are questions raised by development itself. Their solutions and the overcoming of some contradictions in the production and other fields, will further promote the advance of the economy and of social life as a whole. The party and the people, who were capable of setting up our complex, large, and powerful economy, are fully capable of driving forward the productive forces, the material and cultural well-being of the masses, and achieving all the victories of the socialist order in accordance with the orientations of the Ninth AWP Congress.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE

Holds Session With Mladenov

AU151930 Sofia BTA in English 1827 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (BTA) -- In an atmosphere of cordiality, confidence and complete mutual understanding, typical of Bulgaro-Soviet relations, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze held a session of talks here today.

Mr Eduard Shevardnadze discussed the range of problems facing the Soviet Communists and all Soviet people in the process of restructuring covering the economic, political, social and intellectual fields. In this connection, he stressed the fundamental importance of the forthcoming plenum of the CC of the CPSU.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that the changes under way in the Soviet Union meet with an extraordinary international response and have an immediate bearing on the fate of socialism and on the future of the world.

Speaking of the Bulgarian workers' efforts under the guidance of the BCP to achieve a radical reconstruction of the economy on the basis of scientific and technological advances, he stressed that Bulgaria has never imagined and cannot imagine success in the construction of advanced socialist society without the brotherly friendship and all-round cooperation with the USSR, without the concerted efforts of the socialist community countries to enhance their integration and to consolidate the positions of world socialism.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze considered the state and the prospects of Bulgaro-Soviet relations which are now placed on a qualitatively different basis.

They ascertained with satisfaction that the decisions of the latest congresses of the BCP and of the CPSU have had a favourable impact on all areas of bilateral cooperation. The meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev are of decisive importance for its diversification and promotion.

The two chief diplomats' agenda also included questions concerning the cooperation between the two foreign ministries.

The exchange of views on key international issues reaffirmed the sides' shared assessment of the world situation as complicated and strained due to the ongoing arms race.

At the same time, international relations are increasingly influenced by the policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist community countries, seeking to establish an all-embracing system of international peace and security.

The Soviet disarmament proposals have entirely lived up to their historic significance and humane motivation. They pave the way for an elimination of nuclear and all other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the century and constitute a comprehensive programme for building a world without weapons and wars.

The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and the USSR expressed the categorical position of their countries on the non-admission of any weapon whatsoever in space, on the use of space for peaceful purposes only.

It was stressed that a decisive step toward the halting of the development, production and improvement of nuclear weapons, as well as toward their reduction and elimination can be the complete ban on nuclear tests. An expression of the readiness of the socialist countries for the undertaking of decisive steps in this direction is their joint initiative at the Vienna conference on disarmament.

During the talks special attention was paid to the situation in Europe, to the ways for development of the Helsinki process. Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze stressed the realism and constructiveness of the proposals for freeing of the European Continent from nuclear weapons. The conclusion, as soon as possible, of a Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium and shorter range missiles in Europe would be an important stage in this respect.

The two ministers expressed hope that the Vienna meeting will adopt rich in content and balanced resolutions, which will give new impetus to the Helsinki process, will contribute to consolidation of trust, to the real progress in disarmament. The proposals for establishing of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in certain regions in Europe and in the world are of great importance for the lessening of military opposition and for strengthening of security. Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze reaffirmed the Soviet Union's support to Bulgaria's efforts for the creation of such a zone in the Balkans.

The two sides stressed the importance of the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Special emphasis was laid on the principled significance of the adopted document on the military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty member-states -- a clear proof of the defensive character of socialism's military strategy, a convincing expression of the new political thinking in the building of international relations. It was pointed out that a guarantee for the successful implementation of the coordinated foreign policy course of the fraternal socialist countries is their ever more closer interaction on the international arena.

Bulgaria's and Soviet Union's ministers of foreign affairs stood for the elimination of all hot beds of tension and conflicts through peaceful means and through negotiations.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze invited Mr. Petur Mladenov to pay an official friendly visit to the USSR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU151952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] On 15 June Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner in honor of Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs. The dinner was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, and Dimitur Stanishev; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; ministers; leaders of sociopolitical, scientific, creative, and economic organizations; deputy ministers; and the officials who accompany the high guest.

Comrades Petur Mladenov and Eduard Shevardnadze proposed toasts.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SED'S MITTAG 15 JUNE

LD152007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jun (ADN) -- In Sofia today Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee for a friendly talk. Guenter Mittag conveyed the warmest greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were returned with equal warmth. The partners in the talks briefed each other on the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED party congress and the 13th BCP party congress. They affirmed unanimously that great opportunities for the dynamic development of the productive forces are resulting from the better utilization of the advantages of socialism, and that both parties are undertaking great efforts towards this.

Proceeding from the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, they stressed the will of both countries to make their constructive contribution to the implementation of the joint proposals for peace and disarmament. The meeting took place in the spirit of the further deepening of fraternal cooperation between the SED and the BCP, the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Guenter Mittag, who is staying in the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, on the same day had a further talk with Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Both sides discussed the further development of bilateral economic relations; with particular attention being paid to cooperation in the application of key technologies.

Prior to this, Guenter Mittag had visited the Sofia combine for cutting machines. Todor Nentshev, first deputy chairman of the "Complex Automation of Technological Processes" economic association, to which the combine belongs, explained the product range of this leading firm of machine-tool manufacturers in Bulgaria.

On the same day, Guenter Mittag returned home.

Mittag Ends Visit, Departs

AU151953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, made a 2-day working visit to Bulgaria. He was received by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. At the meeting cooperation between the two parties was highly assessed and willingness was expressed to strengthen and expand it.

Guenter Mittag had talks with Comrade Ognyan Doynov. He met Comrades Grisha Filipov and Milko Balev. Matters related to bilateral economic relations occupied a central place at the talks. It was stressed that BCP and SED will further make a real contribution to increasing their relations to a higher quality level, and apply new and more effective forms of economic and scientific-technical coopertion between the two states and among all fraternal states in accordance with the recommendations of the Moscow working meeting of the leaders of the CEMA member states.

Guenther Mittag visited Sofia's metal-cutting machines plant. Afterward, he departed from the country.

ZHIVKOV CABLES THANKS TO FRG'S KOHL FROM AIRCRAFT

AU111215 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] En route to the motherland, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent the following message from the aircraft to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl:

"Leaving the territory of the FRG, on my personal behalf and on behalf of the officials who are accompanying me I would like to most sincerely thank you, the government, and the people of the FRG on the cordial and warm hospitality accorded to us during our visit to your country.

"Expressing my great satisfaction with the opportunity to visit your country again I also express my conviction that this visit will contribute to further developing relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG in the interest of international cooperation and peace in Europe and the world."

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 7-13 JUNE

AU131910 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts between 1 and 13 line carries the following economic performance report (time and date of each broadcast are given in parentheses):

Blagoevgrad Okrug:

The manufacture of radio and communications equipment is a speciality of the okrug's industry. The renewal of this type of production was stimulated by setting up in Blagoevgrad a branch of the "Electron" Institute for Radio Equipment and Technology. This year the branch is concentrating on developing modern radio communications systems, "including links with mobile units," and "on developing and producting precision technological equipment for electronics." (1730 GMT 12 June)

Burgas Okrug:

The L. Boyadzhiev Shipbuilding Plant in Burgas completed and launched a month ahead of schedule a 5,000-tonne tanker for the Soviet Union, the second one this year. The plant has completed the modernization and reconstruction of its production capacities, and is now specializing in building highly efficient medium-sized vessels. (1730 GMT 9 June)

Lovech Okrug:

The okrug's industrial enterprises produced products to the value of 12.6 million leva over and above the plan for the first 5 months of 1987, giving an additional overall profit of 6 million leva for the period. (090 GMT 13 June)

Stara Zagora Okrug:

The "Prommash" Economic Trust in Kazanluk and 12 light industry enterprises in the okrug overfulfilled their 5-month production plans in all indices, producing extra goods to the value of over 3 million leva. (1730 GMT 12 June)

TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT BEGIN

LD151429 Prague CTK in English 1258 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 15 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and visiting Nicaraguan Vice-President Sergio Ramirez Mercado opened talks here today.

Their delegations included Finance Minister Jaromir Zak, Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Cernik and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jan Garcar on the Czechosolovak side and Planning and Budget Minister Dionisio Marenco [name and title as received] and head of the Sandinista National Liberation Front Department of International Politics Julio Lopez on the Nicaraguan side.

The delegations discussed the possibilities of promoting political and economic cooperation between the two countries. Sergio Ramirez Mercado appreciated the moral and material assistance Czechoslovakia is providing to Nicaragua especially in the economic sphere.

Rudolf Rohlicek stressed that the Czechoslovak people and highest party and state bodies will always give all-round support to Nicaragua's effort in its struggle against aggression and further plots of imperialism and for strengthening sovereignty, economic prosperity, lasting independence and completion of national liberation.

Rudolf Rohlicek and Sergio Ramirez Mercado also discussed international political topics and called for the adoption of measures aimed at the consolidation of peace in the world and removal of the danger of nuclear war.

MORE ON NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER'S VISIT

Receives Award from Husak

LD152302 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the Natinal Directorate of the Sandinist Front and minister of interior of the Republic of Nicaragua, who is in Czechoslovakia on an offical visit.

In a comradely and friendly talk the two statesmen exchanged information about the internal situation in their countries and expressed deep satisfaction with the standard of the Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan relations, which are marked by friendship and full mutual understanding.

During the reception Gustav Husak presented Tomas Borge Martinez the Order of Red Star, and stressed the sincere and cordial relation of Comrade Borge to Czechoslovkia and his personal contribution to the deepening of relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua.

Tomas Borge Martinez cordially thanked his host for the bestowed Order of Red Star and stressed that he would do his utmost for continuous deepening of firm ties between the Sandinist Front of National Liberation and the CPCZ between the two states, and between the Czechoslovak and Nicaraguan people.

Signs Cooperation Protocol

LD152303 Prague CTK in English 1546 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 15 (CTK) -- Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here today member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez.

They signed a protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Sandinist National Liberation Front in 1987.

Delegation Departs

LD152304 Prague CTK in English 1928 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] PragueJune 15 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry, led by member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Tomas Borge Martinez, left Czechoslovakia today.

The Nicaraguan delegation was seen off at the airport by Czechoslovak Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar at whose invitation the visit took place.

TANZANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 12 JUNE

LD121442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Salim Ahmed Salim, Presidium member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of the United Republic of Tanzania, deputy premier and minister of defense of Tanzania, arrived on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The guest was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, and by other officials.

Holds Talks With Vaclavik

LD121801 Prague CTK in English 1445 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 12 (CTK) -- Tanzanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Salim Ahmed Salim held talks with Czechoslovak National Defence Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik today.

During their friendly and cordial meeting the two ministers exchanged information on the political development in their countries and discussed the present international situation.

Milan Vaclavik appreciated Tanzania's principled anti-imperialist foreign policy, its effort to preserve peace and its struggle for the elimination of neocolonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

Salim Ahmed Salim informed the Czechoslovak minister of the political situation in Tanzania, which is building a new society of social justice. He thanked for the warm attitude and support Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries are giving Tanzania and their assistance in the solution of its economic problems.

Salim Ahmet Salim, who is also Presidium member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, arrived here for an official friendly visit earlier today. He was met by Minister Vaclavik, Tanzanian Ambassador Isaac Abraham Sepetu and other officials.

Meets With Bilak

LD122236 Prague CTK in English 1912 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 12 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak met today with Salim Ahmed Salim, Presidium member and Central Committee secretary of the Revolutionary Party, deputy premier and defence minister of Tanzania.

In a friendly discussion they dealt with international topics, putting special emphasis on the problems of the struggle for peace and disarmament and the struggle against apartheid in the south of Africa. They agreed on further action in strengthening cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

Holds Final Talks, Departs

LD151001 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 15 (CTK) -- Tanzanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Salim Ahmed Salim held final talks with Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik today.

They discussed questions of common interest and the possibilities of promoting contacts and noted that the visit helped enrich relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Tanzanian minister, who is also Presidium member and secretary of the revolutionary party, left Czechoslovakia today after a four-day visit. Army General Milan Vaclavik and other Czechoslovak Army representatives saw him off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport.

JAKES, CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVE FOR GDR VISIT

LD160942 Prague CTK in English 0902 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 16 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee Milos Jakes, left here today for a working visit to the GDR at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Other members of the delegation are Miloslav Hruskovic, alternate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Zbynek Sojak, head of a department of the Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SFRY'S MIKULIC

Strougal's Dinner Speech

AU092118 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 May 87 p 2

["From" the speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at a dinner for Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, in Prague on 26 May]

[Text] I welcome you once more from the bottom of my heart to ancient, springtime Prague. At the same time, permit me to greet all of you most cordially on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee; on behalf of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president; as well as on behalf of the CSSR Government.

I am reciprocating with pleasure the cordial reception and the hospitality accorded to me during my official visit to the SFRY in May 1984.

Each one of our talks is already traditionally marked not only by drawing up the balance sheet of mutual cooperation to date, which is the best evidence of the permanent relations of friendship and mutual respect of our fraternal parties and nations, but also by a creative search for new ways to deepen Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation, not only in the economic sphere, but also in political, cultural, and in simply all other spheres without exception.

We still vividly remember the March days of 1984, when our highest representatives, Comrades Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak, met in Prague. We are doing all we can to fulfill and develop the conclusions of that visit. We are convinced that the planned visit by our highest representative to Yugoslavia this fall will also be a new, significant impetus for the expansion of our mutual relations, which today are extensive and multilaternal between representatives of the party, parliamentary, and government agencies, between social and economic organizations and institutes, as well as between cities. One should not overlook tourism, those hundreds of thousands of personal friendships established in Adria, that gives our cooperation a real human dimension.

Our meeting and the course of the talks to date have affirmed the great breadth of cooperation in various spheres, and at the same time to the bilateral efforts to continue deepening and intensifying this mutuality. However, the focal point of our talks were, above all, issues pertaining to further developing and improving our economic relations, which will be the mainstay of our relations in the future too.

CSSR-SFRY economic cooperation has reached a relatively high level, and our countries have become important, in many respects indispensable, trade partners. Current difficulties change none of this, difficulties which, we are absolutely convinced, are temporary and can be quickly overcome with joint effort and understanding.

We are aware that the impact of some economic factors has become gradually exhausted and the further development of cooperation requires new impetuses and solutions, forms which have not yet been used. For example, we should demand cooperation directly from enterprises, but also from other economic organizations.

We must, in general, review [preskumat] all economic activity in effect until now, orient ourselves toward more cooperation and specialization, not be afraid to begin jointly -- in a word -- to take the less well-traveled paths in the future. [paragraph continues]

Trade is a two-way street, and therefore the bilateral interest must be to solve the existing problems so that they would not stand in the way of dynamic development. The Joint Economic Committee therefore faces very exacting tasks.

We follow with great interest the construction efforts of the people of your country who, under the LCY leadership, are fulfilling the task determined by the 13th LCY Congress. We derive sincere pleasure from each success that you have achieved in economic and social development.

The CPCZ and all our people today orient themselves toward the consistent fulfillment of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, toward the realization of the strategy of accelerated restructuring of our entire society, together with the solution of many serious problems. We are striving to contribute to the strengthening of the influence and authority of the entire world socialist system and with dignity to hold our own in peaceful competition with the capitalist world.

We realize our peaceful creative plans under the complex conditions of the current international situation. Together with our allies, we are making a great effort to maintain peace, eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and strengthen trust among states with different social systems.

Therefore, we fully support all initiatives oriented toward building a new comprehensive system of international security, and toward the elimination of all nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century. In the foreground of late there has been the issue of medium- and short-range nuclear missiles in Europe, an issue for which a solution was sought by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to Prague.

I note with pleasure that our countries are contributing their share to reviving the process of detente, to maintaining peace and deepening security, and to disarmament. We, in the CSSR, are also interested in the successful course and conclusion of the Vienna zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans, in central and northern Europe. We support the idea of transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of lasting peace, good-neighborly relations and cooperation, as well as the proposal to convene an appropriate international conference.

The CSSR has come forward with the initiative to convene an economic forum of the CSCE countries in Prague. The forum should discuss all problems of European economic cooperation, as well as its new perspectives, and assist the European Economic Commission attached to the UN.

We highly value the share you have played in the preservation of peace and the strengthening of security in Europe. We especially value the positive role which you play among the developing countries, your contribution to the Nonaligned Movement, and the serious words in the North-South Dialogue.

In conclusion, I would like to say once more that we have taken a step forward in the expansion of relations between our states, toward raising the quality of cooperation, and toward strengthening our nations' friendship.

We are proponents of scientific socialism, we are striving for a better future of our planet. We need peaceful conditions as much as we need salt. We want to prove the historic justification of the advantages of socialism in peaceful competition.

We have bold common objectives -- despite all our specific features [specifikosti] -- whose fulfillment directly depends on the fraternal cooperation of our two countries and their people.

Mikulic's Dinner Speech

AU092119 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 May 87 p 2

["From" the speech by Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, at a dinner given in his honor in Prague on 26 May]

[Text] I would like to thank you once more for the friendly and cordial welcome.

I am enjoying very much the visit to your beautiful and befriended country, and the meetings with Czechoslovak comrades. This is another opportunity for a detailed exchange of views to endorse opening new means of cooperation and an even more intensive development of relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

The historical and cultural relations between our nations are profound. In Prague -- one of Europe's cultural centers -- a number of well-known Yugoslav scientists have studied, as well as cultural workers and artists, engineers and economists, and thus they have been contributing to our nations' getting to know one another better and drawing closer.

Similarly, many Czechs and Slovaks also invested a great part of their creativity and work in the cultural and scientific development of our country. The members of the Czech and Slovak nationalities who live in Yugoslavia also contribute to the wealth of overall relations between our nations.

The common struggle against fascism in the past war and the participation of Czechs and Slovaks in the units of Yugoslavia's national liberation army is a special chapter in the history of our nations. The glorious Jan Zizka Brigade is famous and well-known throughout Yugoslavia.

Today, Czechoslovak tourists are among the most numerous visitors of Yugoslavia, where, we believe, they feel at home. This, too, strengthens our friendship.

We are convinced that your young athletes, too, will have the opportunity to learn to know better the youth of Yugoslavia and the world during the Universiade in Zagreb.

In the development of cooperation, we have achieved outstanding results in practically all spheres -- in the political, economic, cultural, as well as the scientific sphere. Today's talks, too, affirm that we wish to go further and faster in the development of cooperation. We can do it, thanks to the clearly-defined relations established by President Tito and Husak, and based on the principles of sovereignty, independence, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and cooperation on equal terms while respecting the differences in domestic social development and the two countries' international position.

We can be pleased with the level achieved in our economic cooperation. Czechoslovakia is one of Yugoslavia's more important partners and the reverse is also true. In view of our realistic potential, common interests, and the needs of our countries' economic development, it is our duty to make concerted efforts to further expand and perfect cooperation. In addition to the need to more efficiently solve problems which have cropped up in our economic relations such an approach calls for a bolder and faster development of higher forms of economic cooperation, cooperation and specialization of production, cooperation in third markets, setting up joint ventures, perfecting interbank and financial cooperation, greater and comprehensive cooperation in scientific and technological development.

We follow with attention and great interest the development of the CSSR and are sincerely pleased with the results which the workers' class, the Czech and Slovak nations, have been achieved in building socialism. Also, we in Yugoslavia are tenaciously striving to realize the Long-Term Program for Economic Stabilization and give new impetus to the development and strengthening of socialist self-management. With this objective in mind, we have started completing the buildup of the economic system and providing stimuli for the amendment of the SFRY Constitution. We are resolved to affirm objective economic laws, the role of the market, and self-management planning, to create conditions for decreasing the state regulation of the economy and the market, and for a more dynamic development of our country. We are aware of the problems which we come across on this path, but also of the fact that there is no other alternative for the future development of our socialist self-managing society.

Self-managing, nonaligned, socialist Yugoslavia, consistently unswervingly pursuing Tito's path of peace and cooperation on equal terms with all countries of the world, one of the founders and active members of the Nonaligned Movement, fully contributes to the stengthening international trust and reduction of tension, halting the arms race, and maintaining peace and security.

The intensive activity of the nonaligned countries in implementing the decisions of the eighth summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in Harare, decisions aimed at the solution of problems which are weighing down the international community and at fighting for the democratization of international relations, makes a powerful contribution to the positive processes in the world and the affirmation of the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent, global, and extrabloc factor.

This was and is now the objective and purpose of our full participation in the UN's international activities, in conferences in Stockholm, and in the Vienna CSCE conference.

We attach great importance to the process of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. Yugoslavia is very interested in positive results from the Vienna CSCE conference. We are of the opinion that all issues concerning the fate of all of Europe must be resolved under the aegis of the UN, with all interested parties having equal rights.

We support all initiatives leading to disarmament negotiations. It is obvious that peace based on the balance of fear and on the arms race is not real peace.

With a dangerous concentration of the means of destruction and the confrontation of military groupings on our continent, the conviction strengthens that we are the threshold of a significant, and maybe even a far-reaching agreement on medium-range missiles. Far-reaching not because it would free us from the danger that originates in stockpiled weapons, but because such an agreement would pave the way for the process of strengthening trust and cooperation, and thus also for general disarmament.

At the same time, we must also be aware of the fact that instability in the world has been deepening and worsening in the sphere of international economic relations. The situation of the developing countries is becoming ever more difficult. It is absurd that resources worth billions of dollars are being transferred from developing countries to developed countries, by which their meager accumulation goes to the developed countries to the detriment of development and such things. The solution of this fundamental problem, one of the biggest of today, with which the creation of a new, more just system of international economic relations is closely connected, requires the full participation of everyone, but especially developed countries, because what is involved are problems common to the entire international community.

I am glad that our exchange of views affirmed the closeness and unanimity of views on these and other key issues of present-day international relations. I am profoundly convinced the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our countries will continue to expand.

RUDE PRAVO Commentary

AU091003 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 87 p 7

[Jan Hrobar commentary in the "We Comment" column: "Good Incentives Both for the CSSR and SFRY"]

[Text] The official friendly visit paid by Comrade Branko Mikulic, Yugoslavia's prime minister, to Prague at the invitation of Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, has fully confirmed the continuity of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation.

Our mutual relations have a solid, healthy foundation in the long friendship of our nations and countries. In the period of our building the socialist society, these relations were enriched and refreshed by new features. That is why the talks between the two premiers could be concentrated in a businesslike and working manner on the assessment of the current situation; the two representatives took stock of the results achieved and exchanged views on the solution of practical tasks.

Good standards have been achieved in the development of economic cooperation to date, on which the talks focused the greatest attention; this year's mutual exchange is estimated at $1.5 million. Czechoslovakia holds the fourth place among Yugoslavia's foreign partners and Yugoslavia, on the other hand, is one of our most prominent partners.

It is, however, a healthy sign that neither side is content with the level that has been achieved; they both want more. It is realistically possible and also necessary to intensify the cooperation. The Yugoslav side has considerable reserves at its disposal both with regard to the use of its production facilities, and with regard to the utilization of its manpower or raw material resources. The long-term program of the economic stabilization of Yugoslavia's economy is also an incentive for foreign partners to participate. We in our party also have things to offer the Yugoslav side. This shows that conditions exist for setting up a number of joint programs which will be beneficial for both sides.

So what is preventing this?

It is necessary to realize with all seriousness that the methods and forms of cooperation used up to now are about to lose their efficiency, and that new, progressive, untraditional forms must become the motor of further cooperation and its upsurge. [paragraph continues]

These forms include both specialization and industrial cooperation, and also the direct cooperation of enterprises, joint ventures, and other possibilities offered by life. With regard to our economic sphere it must be said that a more enterprising spirit would be desirable there; this would also require a better knowledge of the Yugoslav situation and of the local partners. The restructuring of the economic mechanism offers these possibilities.

An important role in Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations is played by other spheres of social activity, too; and each of these spheres needs it own "innovations," above all the elimination of formalism and the use of businesslike, specific cooperation in cultural or sports exchanges, in city partnerships, in contacts between social organizations, and so forth. We see no obstacles to this. The building of the socialist society is a living, open process. Every country imbues it with its own specifics which correspond to its traditions and other circumstances. In their sum total they represent inspiring incentives which enrich the general knowledge.

During their talks, the CSSR and SFRY government heads assessed a broader circle of bilateral issues, and found a total concurrence of views on the solution of the main problems standing in the way of consolidating peace and the peoples' security. Undoubtedly we can see the main result of the talks in the bilateral will and interest in taking the road of mutual cooperation, leading forward, and in expanding it with new elements.

REAGAN'S NEW ARMS PROPOSAL TERMED 'POSITIVE'

LD160923 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 16 Jun 87

[From the "International Topics of the Day" program, presented by editor Slavomir Malicka]

[Text] Last night, President Reagan delivered a long-heralded speech devoted to foreign policy and economic issues. Political observers had been awaiting it with a certain amount of tension because recent steps taken by the White House had again provoked serious misgivings about the direction of U.S foreign policy. These misgivings derived from the seven nations' summit in Venice when President Reagan talked about the need for disarmament and for the improvement of East-West relations, while several days later in West Berlin he mounted another attack against the socialist countries. The majority of commentators agreed in describing his speech as provocative. A short while ago we contacted our resident correspondent in Washington, Vladimir Solecky. Here is his report on President Reagan's latest speech:

[Solecky] With the help of his usual rhetoric about the unprecedented prosperity of the U.S. economy he tried to assure his audience that in Venice, too, the Western allies had confirmed his policy line of restricting government interference in the economy and of lightening the tax burden as the best way of ensuring an enduring economic growth. However, he could not deny that representatives of the capitalist countries feel a great deal of uncertainty at the continuing growth of the U.S. budget deficit, which has reached threatening proportions. The President tried to blame the Congress for this state of affairs, as a radical cure he proposed to push through a new constitutional amendment which would directly oblige the Congress to achieve a balanced budget.

Ronald Reagan also tried to defend the Pentagon plan under which a U.S. naval escort would be provided to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Persian Gulf by arguing that the United States cannot give up in its role as a great power in this area, although this argument will hardly convince the Congress, where dissatisfaction with a policy that has not been properly planned and which threatens to drag the United States into the military conflict between Iran and Iraq has been growing.

One can therefore describe the announcement that after consultations with NATO countries the U.S. delegation in Geneva would submit new proposals which would allegedly make possible an agreement on a total elimination of all medium and short-range missiles as being the most positive aspect of his speech.

SECOND AGROKOMBINAT FORMED; SHEEP FARMING MODERNIZED

WA160900 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 6 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] Liptovsky Mikulas (hc) - The 29th of August Unified Agricultural Cooperative in Liptovska Osada will expand its official name effective 1 July 1987 by adding the word Agrokombinat. The cooperative will be responsible for sheep raising in the entire SSR including that on small farms. With the exception of the kraj, two subsidiary enterprises will be built gradually during this 5-year plan in each kraj. The Agrokombinat will produce all needs for sheep farming like protective clothing and will be responsible for building turn-key sheep farms to include equipment for production of cheese, etc. It will also have its own distribution net based on market research and, in addition to milk products, it will also process lamb. Within the framework of its specific needs, the cooperative developed and produced a hand-glider equipped with a Trabant engine. It is a solution to the problem of transporting fresh sheep milk to processing facilities in all types of weather, rain or shine. It is very difficult to transport the milk in trucks because the vehicles cannot make it to every farm in every kind of weather; and the cooperative has 12 sheep farms. The transport of milk to a production facility using a hand-glider takes about 10-20 minutes. The agro-glider can remain in the air up to 1 and 1/2 hours with one refuelling. The agro-gliders will be made in the associated production facilities, or in the future Agrokombinat, in cooperation with the Zvaezarm [a paramilitary organization] also for other agricultural enterprises involved in sheep raising. The cooperative has submitted to the authorities an application in several locations to manufacture the handglider, for which there is great interest among shepherds.

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION -- The CSSR is intensifying the fight for environmental protection. About one-fifth of the CSSR's forests are damaged and half of the arable land is suffering from erosion, according to an ecological map of the "State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments." In order to halt this development the CSSR will make enormous investments to improve the environment, as Miroslav Bus, the commission's department head for environmental protection, announced. While from 1981-85 8 billion korunas were spent, from 1986-90 17 billion will be allocated to environmental protection, from 1991-1995 40 billion korunas, and from 1996-2000 60 billion korunas. Focal points of the program are improvement of air, water purification, and waste disposal. [Summary] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 3 Jun 87 p 8]

UN SECRETARY GENERAL CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets Honecker for Talks

LD151434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1057 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the Council of State. There was an extensive exchange of views during the meeting, which took place in an open and friendly atmosphere. The talks focused on topical international questions and UN activity in maintaining peace and promoting international cooperation with equal rights.

The interlocutors ascertained that the opportunities for real disarmament results have increased and are essential to place peace on a stable and durable footing. The most important tasks at present are to avert the danger of a devastating nuclear war, to prevent all kinds of war, and to durably strengthen peace in the world. Through joint action by all states conscious of their responsibility, a change from the arms race and confrontation toward disarmament, detente, and cooperation can and must be achieved. The new starting point created by the Reykjavik summit must be used to open the door to nuclear disarmament.

In this context, Erich Honecker explained the resolutions made and the documents adopted by the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. These were aimed at creating a world free from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and at gaining a substantial reduction in the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. In the interests of comprehensive international security, the Warsaw Pact states will ignore no weapons in their disarmament strategy. Disparities that exist must be removed from the path toward disarmament. The interlocutors expressed their concern at the continued existence of international sources of tension and conflict, the just solution to which is attainable only through negotiation and by political means.

Erich Honecker pointed to the Warsaw Pact document "on overcoming underdevelopment and on the creation of a new international economic order", which emphasizes the resolve to contribute to a global and just solution of urgent international economic problems. This is a necessity of the times and a topical task for the United Nations also. The continuation of a result-oriented dialogue on the comprehensive system of international peace proposed by the socialist states, the aim of which is to build a world free from nuclear weapons and the use of force, is expected of the 42d UN General Assembly.

In view of the dangers confronting humanity and of the opportunities for removing them, Erich Honecker emphasized the significant role of the United Nations as an international forum for dialogue and for the consolidation of all the forces of reason and realism. The GDR will continue to act to implement the aims of the organization and to contribute to strengthening the United Nations in fulfilling its peace function. He praised the efforts of the UN secretary general to more intensively assert the potential of the organization in accordance with its charter, and expressed his pleasure at his renewed visit to the GDR.

Javier Perez de Cuellar reported on topical tasks of the United Nations in strengthening international security and disarmament, the political settlement of conflicts, the removal of colonialism, racism, and apartheid, and the development of international economic relations with equal rights.

He praised the peace policy of the GDR and its constructive contribution to the solution of the tasks confronting the international organization. He wished the people of the GDR further success in their peaceful work of construction.

Taking part in the conversation were GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler; Peter Florin, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Harry Ott, deputy minister of foreign affairs and the GDR's permanent representative at the United Nations.

The UN secretary general was accompanied by Eugeniusz Wyzner, under secretary general for conference services, and Vladimir Kolesnikov, special assistant of the UN secretary general.

Discusses Economy With Stoph

LD152156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Monday.

In a talk, which took palce in a friendly atmosphere, Willi Stoph spoke about the successful development of the GDR as a stable and economically strong socialist state. The 11th SED Congress introduced a qualitatively new phase in the comprehensive intensification of the national economy to secure lasting dynamic economic growth through the use of the most modern scientific and technological knowledge. The results of the economic policy provide a solid basis for the social policy that serves the well-being of the people, the focus of which was the housing construction program. Such a development is and was only possible, Willi Stoph stressed, under conditions of peace and good-neighborly, mutually beneficial relations among all states. That is why the GDR strongly supports peace and disarmament, as has been reiterated at the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact states. At this conference the socialist states also documented their resolve to make a contribution to the global solution of pressing international economic problems. The document "overcoming underdevelopment and creating a new international economic order" shows ways of taking account in a new way of economic problems while respecting the legitimate economic interests of all countries. The GDR is using its work in the United Nations to promote cooperation between states in trade, the economy, and science and technology on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

Both interlocutors said in agreement that economic and social progress are closely connected with safeguarding peace. Perez de Cullar in this connection praised the multifarious activities of the GDR in supporting the developing countries. He expressed the certainty that the United Nations would continue to make an important contribution in this spirit.

Others taking part in the talk were: Eugeniusz Wyzner, under secretary general for conference services; Vladimir Kolesnikov, special assistant to the UN secretary general; and Giandomenico Picco, leading staff member in the office of the UN secretary general.

Present on the GDR side were: Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin, as well as Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister and GDR permanent representative at the United Nations.

Exchanges Toasts With Fischer

LD160308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 June (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his wife gave a dinner in Berlin Monday evening honoring UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his wife. Taking part in the festive event at the Unter den Linden Palace were Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary; Professor Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Professor Dr Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the Council of Ministers; as well as other GDR public figures, including the deputy foreign ministers. Present was the ambassador of Peru to the GDR, Ricardo Walter Stubbs Vega. At the start, Oskar Fischer and Javier Perez de Cuellar proposed toasts. In them, they stressed the primary place of dialogue and constructive efforts for safeguarding peace and for nuclear disarmament.

In his speech, Oskar Fischer recalled the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact member-states, whose results showed firm resolve to do everything to preserve the world from a nuclear inferno and to achieve now the transition to nuclear disarmament through the removal of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles stationed in Europe. This would open the gate not only to nuclear but also to conventional disarmament. The far-reaching changes in international relations, the questions of war and peace, as well as other complex global and regional problems require a new thinking and a new approach from everyone, Oskar Fischer said. The initiatives of the socialist states are aimed at creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security. Such a system should include the political, military, economic, and humanitarian spheres. The United Nations is the most suitable place for this, the GDR foreign minister said. The world organization will always have a reliable partner in the GDR for strengthening the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations.

In reply, Perez de Cuellar expressed his respect for the work of the GDR in the organization of the United Nations and honored the proposals made by the GDR for promoting the disarmament process. He said that disarmament, above all, is one of the most urgent problems, for whose solution the United Nations is also concerned with making progress. For the first time since the start of the nuclear arms race, the UN secretary general said, there appears to be serious prospects for an agreement that would entail the reduction of nuclear weapons. This reduction could take place in Europe, where the concentration of weapons is probably greater than anywhere else in the world. There would be great satisfaction not only in Europe but also in the whole world if the nuclear superpowers were to report to the forthcoming 42d UN General Assembly before its conclusion that they have reached agreement on the removal, with suitable verification, of the majority of the nuclear missiles stationed by them on European soil, Perez de Cuellar said. This is a goal that the GDR Government, too, has pursued for a long time. Before the dinner, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar presented the medal of the UN International Year of Peace to Oskar Fischer, thus honoring his work as chairman of the National Committee of the GDR for the International Year of Peace 1986.

Oskar Fischer expressed his thanks in cordial words for the honor paid him, with which the work of all forces of society represented on the committee for the aims of the Year of Peace had received high recognition. The foreign minister gave the assurance that the government and all peace forces in the GDR will continue to do their bit so that the UN Year of Peace 1986 would be followed by nothing but years of peace.

WORLDWIDE MAYORS HOLD CONFERENCE 1-5 JUNE

Officials Meet Delegates

AU090844 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 87 p 1

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ND) -- Under the slogan "Policy for Peace and the Well-Being of the People," the 5-day international gathering of mayors on the occasion of Berlin's 750th anniversary opened in the GDR capital on Monday [1 Jun]. Heads of states from 83 countries on all continents are taking part in the meeting. The first day was highlighted by a festive reception given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, for the representatives from 168 towns at the State Council Building on Marx-Engels Square late in the afternoon. In the course of the evening Erich Honecker met with numerous representatives from capitals who conveyed greetings from their heads of state.

Taking part in the reception were SED Central Committee Politburo members: Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph; People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; Hermann Axen; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager; Egon Krenz; Guenter Mittag; Guenter Schabowski; and Harry Tisch. Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany; Guenter Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany; Hans-Dieter Raspe, acting chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Guenter Hartmann, acting chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; and GDR Peace Council President Guenter Drehfal also attended.

Guests at the reception included Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Education Minister Margot Honecker, Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack, and other figures from the social life of the GDR and its capital. [passage omitted]

Honecker Greets Mayors

LD020205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State, received the mayors of around 140 cities from every continent late this afternoon who are in Berlin for the International Mayor's Meeting on the occasion of the 750th anniversary celebrations in Berlin. State and party leaders are also in attendance at the gala assembly in the Council of State Building on Marx-Engels Square.

During the reception, Erich Honecker and other party and state leaders held conversations with city leaders from all over the world. In a conversation with Erich Honecker, Valeriy Saykin, chairman of the Executive Committee of Moscow City Soviet of Peoples Deputies, was the first to offer congratulations on the anniversary. He conveyed very cordial greetings from the fraternal city of Moscow to all citizens of Berlin. Erich Honecker then expressed his thanks and, in turn, wished success in the preparations for the 850th Moscow anniversary celebrations.

Best wishes from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, were conveyed by Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee and candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated the greetings of his friend and comrade in arms Kim Il-song. He then recalled his wonderful visit and reception in Pyongyang.

In a conversation with Erich Honecker, Nuremberg Chief Mayor Dr Andreas Urschlechter conveyed best wishes from the city of Nuremberg, a city that has always had good relations with Berlin. He also wished the State Council chairman all the best. We were very happy to come, he emphasized. Erich Honecker said that he had seen Nuremberg in ruins after World War II. He expressed his pleasure that this city, too, had risen from the ruins. He conveyed his greetings to the citizens of Nuremberg.

Vienna Mayor Dr Helmut Zilk stepped up to Erich Honecker. He said: I am very happy to be here to congratulate Berlin on its birthday and to congratulate you on your speech, Mr State Council Chairman, which we have just heard, because you have expressed our views as well. [passage omitted]

Greetings from the people of Beijing were conveyed by Vice Mayor Chen Haosu. Erich Honecker recalled his visit to Beijing and the great hospitality he receieved. The participation of Vice Mayor Chen Haosu in the anniversary celebrations of Berlin was seen by the general secretary as an expression of the increasingly close friendship between Berlin and Beijing and between the GDR and the PRC. He expressed his wishes for the successful development of socialism in China and the joint efforts to safeguard peace. Your visit to Beijing was a historical one, Chen Haosu replied. The forthcoming visit by Zhao Ziyang will certainly contribute to establishing closer ties between the people in the GDR and the PRC. Chief Mayor Krack reported that an agreement between Berlin and Beijing was being prepared. This was greatly welcomed by Erich Honecker.

Best wishes from the prime minister of the Republic of India and its capital, Delhi, were conveyed by Mayor Mohinder Singh Saathi. [passage omitted] You can always be sure, Erich Honecker said, that we will continue to maintain friendly relations with India as in the past.

Then two Japanese city leaders stepped up to Erich Honecker whom he had met in Japan: Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima and Arita Mayor Ruiji Aoki. Both presented gifts of friendship from their cities. Let us both make sure, Erich Honecker said in thanks, that nations can live in peace.

Cordial greetings from King Husayn of Jordan were conveyed by Amman Mayor 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Rawabidah. [passage omitted] Erich Honecker sent the Jordanian people his best wishes in the struggle for peace in the Near East.

Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan Muhammad, governor of Giza in the Arab Republic of Egypt, conveyed greetings from President Mubarak and expressed his pleasure in representing the Egyptian people in the Berlin anniversary celebrations. He expressed his best wishes in further successes for the people of the GDR, particularly for peace in the country and throughout the world. Erich Honecker expressed his thanks and said the GDR will always stand at the side of the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

Greetings from Kuwait were conveyed by 'Abd al-Rahman Khalid al-Ghunaym, mayor of Kuwait City and minister of state for municipal affairs. The Shayk of Kuwait personally wished people of Berlin and of the GDR further prosperity and further peace and happiness. I wish us joint success, Erich Honecker replied, in our joint struggle for peace.

Although we are very far apart geographically, our ties of friendship are very close all the same, said Georgetown [Guyana] Mayor Robert Edward Williams. We cordially congratulate you in your work for the well-being of the people of the GDR and for your large role in the struggle for peace. He, too, expressed greetings from his head of state, for which Erich Honecker expressed his thanks.

As a representative of Cairo, Vice Governor General 'Abd al-Sa'id also conveyed greetings from President Mubarak and the citizens of Cairo. We hope, he added, that we will continue to be in a position to visit Berlin every year. Erich Honecker reciprocated the greetings from Mubarak and affirmed the GDR will always continue its efforts to further develop the friendly relations between both countries.

Hanover Mayor Herbert Schmalstieg, who wished all the best to Erich Honecker for his work, spoke of the close cooperation with Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the peace movement. [passage omitted] As you know, a large number of FRG mayors have come here, he said. He then presented his colleagues: from Bremen, Klaus Wedemeyer; Norbert Burger, president of the senate of the free Hanseatic city, Cologne; Stuttard, Manfred Rommel; Munich, Dr Georg Kronawitter; and Saarbruecken, Hans-Juergen Koebnick. Erich Honecker expressed his warm thanks for the greetings and congratulations. As far as we are concerned, you can be certain that both the capital of the GDR and the whole of GDR stand by what we always say: The preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno because that would mean the destruction of mankind.

I believe, said Erich Honecker, that we have already made a large step forward. In the coming period we can make further progress by means of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the so-called double zero solution with regard to medium-range missiles. We consider that to be a step to disarmament. The blossoming of our cities is important. Human beings must hope for the future, and that should be the result of our joint work. Herbert Schmalstieg said he hoped for further cooperation between GDR and FRG cities.

Addis Ababa Mayor Zewde Tekly expressed his pleasure over taking part in the meeting in Berlin. [passage omitted] We were instructed by Mangistu Haile Mariam to take part in this conference and to do our best, he said. Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for these congratulations and assured the Ethiopian people of the firm solidarity of the GDR.

Gus Newport, former mayor of Berkeley, California, United States of America, was very impressed by the reconstruction in the GDR. [passage omitted] Erich Honecker linked his thanks with the certainty of increased cooperation. If we both pull in the same direction, it will be possible for mankind to live without fear and to devote itself to peaceful construction.

Cordial greetings from the president of Bangladesh were conveyed by Dhaka Mayor Retired Colonel Abdul Malek. [passage omitted] Erich Honecker, who reciprocated the greetings, wished the people of Bangladesh all the best.

Navy Captain Okhai Michael Akhigbe, military governor of the Nigerian capital, Lagos, conveyed a message of greetings from his country's head of state. This message expressed the conviction that the friendship between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Nigeria will continue to be strengthened for mutual benefit. Erich Honecker, who expressed warm thanks for the greetings from the Nigerian president, wished the Nigerian people much success in the construction of their country.

Copenhagen Mayor Egon Weidekamp spoke about the good cooperation between the capitals of the GDR and Denmark. In a lively exchange of experiences, Erich Honecker, who thought that relations were excellent, wished the Scandinavian politician a pleasant and rewarding stay in Berlin.

Baghdad Mayor Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid conveyed the greetings of President Saddam Husayn to Erich Honecker. He also praised Erich Honecker's speech on the struggle for peace.

Greetings from Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi were conveyed by 'Abd al-Majid Mabruk Gaoud [name as received], secretary of the General People's Committee of the Libyan capital, Tripoli. [passage omitted]

Algiers Mayor Ali Meziani conveyed the greetings of the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and of all the Algerian people for this memorable anniversary of Berlin.

On behalf of all those present, Helsinki Mayor Raimo Ilaskivi expressed his thanks in a toast for this reception on the occasion of the 750th anniversary celebrations of Berlin.

Honecker Addresses Assembly

AU031334 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, dear friend and comrades: It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you here on Berlin's 750th anniversary. The capital of the GDR regards it as an honor to have you, the representatives of so many significant towns, as its guests.

Your gathering is taking place under the theme "Policy for Peace and the Well-Being of the People." For us, this concern, to which you feel committed, is a historic task. Twice in this century Berlin has been the starting point of destructive wars. In the course of World War II, which cost over 50 million lives, Berlin, like the German Reich, was reduced to rubble.

From that landscape of ruins, which no one who saw it will ever forget, Berlin has risen again and with it a passionate desire for peace and social justice. On these foundations, risen again from ruins, Berlin flourishes and prospers as the capital of the GDR.

Honored guests, in the course of this gathering you will be able to see personally that the people and the state leadership of the GDR wish for nothing more ardently than to live in a peaceful present and future. [paragraph continues]

The results achieved in almost 4 decades in the construction of a new world testify that we have used the chance offered by the victory of the Soviet Union and the other states of the antiHitler coalition over fascism, by the upright struggle of the German resistance fighters against Hitler barbarism, for a path of peace and progress on German soil. All the political forces of our people were united after 1945 by the desire to bring about a far-reaching social renewal and by so doing to bring a guarantee into the history of Europe that war would never again emanate from German soil, and that only peace should do so.

This commitment made to the German people and the peoples of the world has from the start been an unshakable state doctrine of the GDR. The activities of the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front are characterized by it. The SED, the strong core of this alliance, has for almost 40 years had good comrades-in-arms in this in the Democratic Peasants Party, the CDU, the Liberal Democratic Party, and the National Democratic Party.

On the path of peace, democracy, and progress a work of truly historic proportions has come into being. In a country devastated by war, for the first time in German history there has developed a socialist state that has won a respected place among the industrial nations of the world, a reliable partner of all forces of reason and realism.

This was achieved thanks to the creativity and the conscious coresponsibility of the citizens, irrespective of world view and religion. It was in accordance with the content of their construction work, the nature of the socialist society constructed by them, that they benefited from the fruits of their work. The citizens of Berlin, like all citizens of the GDR, experience social safeguards and security, full employment, equal education for all children of the people, free medical care for everyone, equality of man and woman, care by society for those growing up as well as for elderly citizens.

With full responsibility I may say here that the free development of the personality is simultaneously the basis for the fabric of the state created with the power of the people. The will of the citizens has become state policy and the things everyone wants become social reality by the hard work of the citizens. The active, comprehensive participation by citizens in the development of public affairs is also the key for the achieved and the planned progress.

Many of you already know from earlier visits the extent to which Berlin has developed into a city of international political dialogue, of caring for relations among peoples. The citizens of our country are proud Berlin has been given the name "City of Peace" by the World Peace Council. This is proclaimed for everyone to see by Pablo Picasso's dove of peace on the wall of a house in the Nikolai quarter, the historically oldest part of the city.

This picture includes, besides the renovation of immortal historical buildings and the construction of new cultural sites, primarily the social content of our housing program. Since 1971 we have constructed 2.7 million new dwellings for 8 million citizens in the GDR and a further 1 million dwellings will be built until 1990. That is the largest housing program in our history.

By 1990 we will have solved the housing question as a social problem in Berlin, where more than 30,000 dwellings are being built every year, and in the whole of the Republic. [paragraph continues]

Contemporary documents and sketches by Berlin artists such as Heinrich Zille, Kaethe Kollwitz, Otto Nagel and others make known the poor quarters once so typical of Berlin. In our Berlin they will become history forever, once we have completed this work.

Of course we will not stop with what we have achieved; we will not close our eyes to the future. As politicians you know well enough yourself the scope of these tasks and the responsibility of every one toward his electors.

We are combining ever more effectively the advantages of our social order with the gains of scientific-technological progress through the creative work of the people. Thus we intend to continue to create the conditions to make housing and living conditions ever more amenable. In this we are also interested in the experiences and knowledge you have gathered in your responsible work as mayors on a local level. The construction of the new society is understood by us as a continuing process of searching creatively for the best solutions in the interest of the people.

As you know, the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee took place here in Berlin in the past few days. At this meeting we were primarily concerned with solving the task of our time: liberating the world from the inferno of a nuclear war.

The proposals we worked out carry the signature of all those who, like us. are striving to walk the path with a sense of responsibility of banning war from the life of mankind. We desire that the future of mankind does not sink into the void, either by a nuclear inferno or by an all-destructive conventional Third World War. That is why we reached agreement to begin a task to free the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and lower conventional arms to a level that excludes the offensive capability of existing armed forces.

In this time of tension politics is a means through joint action of guaranteeing peaceful coexistence. We favor undertaking the entry into nuclear disarmament without ifs and buts by implementing the double zero option with medium-range weapons in Europe and beginning disarmament in the conventional field in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. This is all the more important as the concentration of troops and weapons, including thousands of nuclear warheads, is nowhere as great as in Europe. Our declared aim remains a world free of nuclear weapons and a peaceful cosmos; in this sense, we support Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives.

The GDR, together with the allied CSSR, has presented a number of proposals to the FRG for dismantling military confrontation. They contain the start of negotiations for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone on the basis of our initiative that we have worked out with the SPD as well as a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe in accordance with the proposal of the unforgotten fighter for peace, Olof Palme. Not only the warheads but the carriers should be removed from this corridor as well.

In the end this will serve the aim of removing shorter-range nuclear weapons altogether. This would clear the way for far-reaching steps toward a nuclear weapon-free Europe, toward a nuclear weapon-free world.

Through your meeting the GDR feels supported in its effort to continue the political dialogue with all forces interested in peace and understanding. This accords profoundly with our political conviction and the historical experiences of our people. The GDR will continue to work for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism to the best of its ability.

It is our view that ideological differences should not affect relations between states in a peace-endangering way. One has to learn to live with the differences and to deal with them in such a way that the vital interests of everyone in peace and cooperation are not violated. In the world in which we live the security of states can only be achieved with one another and not against one another. It is always more sensible and productive to coexist peacefully in differing social orders than to allow human civilization to sink in a nuclear inferno.

Among us are the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In the Peace Park of Nagasaki I affirmed that our GDR and its capital, Berlin, will do everything to contribute to solving this task.

Let me conclude by expressing my respect for your work and with thanks for your readiness to contribute your experiences at this international mayors' meeting for a policy of peace and the well being of mankind. I am convinced that your meeting will serve international understanding. In this spirit I wish you a pleasant and stimulating visit to Berlin.

I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink:

-- To a fruitful course of your discussions and talks
-- To further success in the joint struggle to safeguard world peace
-- To your personal well-being.

SED'S CRITICISM OF SOVIET REFORM 'GROSS CYNICISM'

AU110942 Vienna KURIER in German 11 Jun 87 p 5

[Wolfgang Broer report: "Why the GDR Youth Rebelled at the Wall"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] KURIER was told by church circles in East Berlin that there had also been incidents during the May Day rallies in East Berlin, -- young people with "glasnost" and "perestroyka" banners filed into the official march, but were immediately "sorted out."

Clerical peace groups have addressed messages to the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin asking that these messages be conveyed to Kremlin head Gorbachev. One of them said that Gorbachev's restructuring policy meets "with such a great response" among the GDR population "because the problems he cites are all too well known in our country. The reaction of our power apparatus, however, is characterized by rejection and distrust." The SED's "autocratic assertion" that the Soviet Union's problems are not the problems of the GDR is gross cynicism in light of the accumulated conflicts. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT

Formal Reception in Budapest

LD152256 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the State Council, was given a formal reception with military honours on Kossuth Lajos Square in front of the parliament building Monday. The acting general secretary is on an official friendly visit on the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the council of Ministers.

On the flag-bedecked square Janos Kadar, Gyorgy Lazar, Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Pal Ivanyi, chairman of the Budapest Municipal Council, and other leading representatives of political, state and public life welcomed Zhao Ziyang, who arrived in the company of Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office, and Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee.

Zhao Ziyang, accompanied by Janos Kadar, heard the report of the commander of the Gala Batallion present, and after the playing of national anthems, inspected the guards. Present were representatives of the diplomatic corps in Budapest. After introductions, the ceremony ended with a military parade.

Lazar Begins Talks

LD152300 Budapest MTI in English 1138 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- After the welcome ceremony, official plenary talks opened in parliament.

The Hungarian negotiating group, headed by Gyorgy Lazar, includes Laszlo Marothy, Jozsef Marjai, Peter Veress, Imre Szabo, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Industry, Jozsef Nyers, deputy head of the Economic Policy Department of the HSWP Central Committee, Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Ivan Laszlo, Hungarian ambassador to China.

The members of the Chinese delegation, headed by Zhao Ziyang, are Wen Jiabao, head of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, An Zhiwen, advisor to the State Economic Reform Committee, Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International department of CCP Central Committee, Bai Meiqing, deputy general secretary of the State Council, Tang Longbin, group chief at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Zhu Ankang, Chinese ambassador to Hungary.

Discuss Economy, 'Friendly' Ties

LD152323 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- As reported earlier, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, president of the State Council, who is in Hungary on an official, friendly visit at the head of a delegation, began plenary talks in parliament Monday with a Hungarian negotiation group led by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

According to information received by MTI's correspondent, at the talks it was mutually stressed that the friendly and cordial relations between the two countries, which in many areas go back for decades, have developed in an organized way in all walks of life.

The partners to the negotiations exchanged views on topical issues of building socialism in their countries, and on the tasks appearing during the course of socio-economic development, with particular attention devoted to experience in the reform process that can be put to mutual use. As Zhao Ziyang stated: Comprehensive reforms in both agriculture and industry, underway for the past eight years have yielded significant results in the Chinese economy. The value of gross output (GNP) has doubled, and in parallel with this there was a significant growth in living standards, doubling in the rural areas and nearly doubling in the urban ones. At the same time tension in the harmonic development of the economy was caused by the overheated investment policy of recent years, and therefore the former 18 per cent growth rate of the economy is to be reduced to 8-9 per cent.

In evaluating trends in bi-lateral contacts both sides concluded with satisfaction that political, economic and scientific relations were regulated by agreements in almost all areas. Cooperation is developing successfully, in keeping with the working plans. Significant contributions are made to this by regular meetings between Hungarian and Chinese political figures, experts and activists in social and mass organizations. There is mutual interest in becoming acquainted with one another's practices and the tasks of building socialism. This makes a direct contribution to advancing relations, too. As it was stressed at the talks, both sides are interested in intensifying cooperation.

Issues related to reinforcing economic relations were spotlighted at the plenary talks. In relation with this, it was pointed out that in the first half of the 1980s there was a most significant growth in trade turnover between the two countries. As against a total turnover of one hundred million Swiss francs in 1982, by 1986 mutual deliveries made up 747 million Swiss francs. However, in recent times the dynamic growth has slowed down.

In connection with this both sides took a position in favour of livening up economic relations, stressed that oportunities were far from having been exhausted. They agreed that it was necessary to expose the factors hindering cooperation, to coordinate interests more effectively, and that, to increase trade turnover commodity exchange would have to be expanded to cover new products.

An important prerequisite for further advance is to update the mechanisms of cooperation, while retaining conventional forms, with the many similar features in the economic management systems of the two countries being a good foundation for this. A mechanism adjusted to the requirements of the era includes among other things, application of new forms of cooperation such as the forming of joint ventures, the intensification of production cooperation, joint positions on third markets, and the building up of inter-bank relations which can also play a significant stabilizing role in bi-lateral contacts, and which can continue to be important forms of development.

The Chambers of Commerce can also contribute to intensifying cooperation, and there are still many reserves in market exploration work. The Chinese side expressed its willingness to increase Hungary's share in the foreign trade of that Far Eastern country in the time to come.

Stress Importance of Cooperation

LD152313 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- In Budapest Monday afternoon, at the headquarters of the Central Committee, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held talks with Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. At the meeting they changed opinions on the more important issues of the international situation, examined experience in the development of the two countries, the work facing the two parties, and debated the topical issues of intensifying inter-party and inter-state relations.

Janos Kadar reiterated that the Hungarian People's Republic considers China to be an important factor in international life, in the maintenance of world peace, and is interested in the development of the socialist People's Republic of China. Order in relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Chinese Communist Party is an important event which meets with the interests of the two parties and two peoples, and does a good service to the cause of socialism and social progress.

Janos Kadar and Zhao Ziyang both stressed the importance of continuing the cooperation that has evolved between the two countries on the issue of the reform in the system of economic management.

Present at the meeting, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, were Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, secretary of the Central Committee, chief of the Central Committee's Bureau, Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee, head of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, Laszlo Ivan, Hungary's ambassador to China and Wen Jiabao, head of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Shuzheng, deputy chief of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister and Zhu Ankang, China's ambassador to Hungary.

Kadar Hosts Gala Dinner

LD152059 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Excerpts] At their talks in Budapest, Janos Kadar and Zhao Ziyang have emphasized that Hungarian-Chinese cooperation must be continued in the reform of the system of economic management. At the meeting of the two parties' general secretaries, Janos Kadar affirmed: Our country considers China to be an important factor of international life and the preservation of world peace. [passage omitted]

A gala dinner was held in the evening in the Parliament Building in honor of the high-ranking Chinese guest. In his toast, Janos Kadar termed the present visit as being of great significance, as this is the first time Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC, has visited Hungary. Janos Kadar then pointed out: We agree on the fundamental issues. The Hungarian party and government regard the PRC as an important factor of international peace and security.

The general secretary of the party went on to speak about our country's affairs. He said that the Hungarian economy faced more complex tasks than previously, and thus far it was only partly able to meet the new requirements. He added: The party and the government are examining the possibilities of a way out. The endeavors that have opened the wide path of socialist reforms in the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and not lastly, China: are an incentive for us.

In his reply, Zhao Ziyang said that Hungary was one of the first socialist countries to set about realizing a reform policy. He valued highly our endeavors in the modernization of the political system and in the assertion of socialist democracy, too.

Zhao Ziyang then pointed out: In his country, a Chinese-style socialism was being built. This had two basic elements. One was adherence to the four fundamental principles. The other was adherence to the reforms, the policy of opening, and economic enlivening. The acting general secretary of the Chinese party invited Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar to China.

Toasted by Kadar

LD152246 Budapest MTI in English 2045 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Report on toast presented by MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar at 15 June Banquet held in Budapest in honor of visiting acting CPC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang]

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- The general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in his toast, among other things pointed out:

"This is a visit of great significance since in the person of Comrade Zhao Ziyang this is the first visit to Hungary by the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party. Relations in the state, economic, and cultural field as well as between our parties and social organizations have evolved extensively in recent years, and we want this trend to continue in full swing. The current visit is an opportunity to mutually gain information on the significant changes that have taken place in our countries.

"The significant achievements made by the People's Republic of China on the course of socialism since the victory of the revolution, through hard struggle and at the cost of a great deal of work, arouse our respect.

"I would like to express the determination of our party and government to consider relations with the huge and socialist People's Republic of China to be a long term and firm element of Hungarian foreign policy. We are working enduringly to reinforce and develop these relations.

"On the basis of our current talks I conclude with satisfaction that we agree on fundamental issues. It is our joint endeavour that relations between our parties and countries develop, building upon the principles of full equality, non-intervention in internal affairs and mutual respect. In the current phase of historical development the work of building socialism in our countries requires solutions to many tasks, often quite difficult ones. Our parties firmly believe in the strength of our peoples, ideals and societies, in the ability of socialism to renew itself.

"Our party and government looks upon the People's Republic of China as an important factor in international peace and security. We are convinced that Socialist China will play an increasingly significant role in stabilizing the system of international relations.

The primary objective of Hungarian foreign policy is to create favourable international conditions for our building work and to contribute to realizing peace and the cause of social progress.

"Our party and government highly value those well-known and significant achievements which have been made by the People's Republic of China during the course of its reform in the system of economic management, and which serve to create a more efficient and democratic societal practice taking better advantages of the historical opportunities of socialism. We feel respect for the reality and consistency with which conclusions were drawn in late 1978 on the experience of earlier development. The consistency and definity with which the Chinese Communist Party stresses the socialist direction of development is worthy of respect.

"The brave endeavors taking place in the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, not least of all in the People's Republic of China that have opened an extensive course for reform with a socialist content, are an incentive to our party.

"We are aware of the large scale plans which the Chinese people under the leadership of the party have set themselves in building the economy and advancing society. We wish that your effort for the advance of your country and people be crowned with complete success and that the Chinese people be able to enjoy the fruit of their creative work in peace.

"The current visit of Comrade Zhao Ziyang, the agreements to be signed and the experience gained in Hungary will do a good service to advancing cooperation between the two parties and two governments, and the friendship of the Hungarian and Chinese people," said Janos Kadar.

Zhao Toasts Kadar

LD152253 Budapest MTI in English 2105 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Report on toast given by Zhao Ziyang, CPC acting general secretary, at a 15 June Banquet in Budapest]

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- In his reply Zhao Ziyang among other things stressed that:

"Hungary is one of the socialist countries that was first, a pioneer in implementing reform policy. Your reform in your economic management system is extensive in scale and deep-reaching. You have done a great deal of work in updating the political system and in the implementation of socialist democracy. We highly value the seeking of new solutions and the willingness for continuous renewal of the HSWP and the Hungarian people."

On Chinese experience with the work of building socialism Zhao Ziyang, among other things told:

"We are building socialism that is Chinese in tone. There are two fundamental elements to our policy. One is adherence to the four basic principles, the socialist course, a people's democratic dictatorship, the leading role of the Communist Party, and the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong, while the other is adherence to reform, opening up and the policy of economic livening up.

"We are waging a definite fight against the misleading ideals of bourgeois liberalism. We stand fast by a policy of reform, opening and economic livening up, and are continuing the reform in the economic management and political system in a planned way, going step by step with the objective of being able to strengthen societal democracy more rapidly, and even better evolve the advantages of the socialist system.

"Hungary is seeking and searching for the course and methods of building socialism in keeping with its national endowments, and has gained much valuable experience. We are ready to exchange experience and to learn from one another."

Zhao Ziyang, stated:

"While definitely standing by an independent, autonomous and peaceful foreign policy we are making consistent endeavours to achieve disarmament, to reduce tension in the international situation and to protect world peace. The HSWP, the Hungarian Government and the Hungarian people are actively contributing to promoting detente, disarmament and dialogue, to strengthening East-West relations and to protecting world peace. We hold this in high esteem.

"There is a deep-reaching and traditional friendship between the Chinese and Hungarian peoples. Although there is a great distance between our countries, and our endowments are also vastly different, there are still many identical features. This is the firm foundation for our friendly cooperation. It is with joy that we see that in recent years our relations have advanced successfully in the political, economic, technological-scientific, and cultural fields and in other walks of life. We are convinced that the talks I have had with Comrade General Secretary Janos Kadar and Comrade Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar will help a mutual acquaintenanceship and friendship between our peoples and will be a major contribution to the advance of our relations.

"Finally, I would like to hope that we will be able to receive Comrades Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar as guests in China as soon as possible, where we can continue our talks and have the opportunity to return the cordial and friendly reception which we have enjoyed in Hungary, said Zhao Ziyang. [no closing quotation mark as received]

FINANCE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON NEW TAX OFFICE

AU120951 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Jun 87 p 5

[Interview with Dr Dezso Suto, general director of the Internal Revenue Directorate of the Finance Ministry, by Maria Lakotos: "More Simply and More Efficiently -- New Tax Office Established -- Will Have Three Stages -- Tax Payment Order Will Not Change" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] A week ago MAGYAR KOZLONY published the following regulation: A new Tax and Revenue Office is to be established as of 1 July and will be part of the Council of Ministers, which will supervise the new office through the finance minister. We asked Dr Dezso Suto about the tasks of the new organization.

[Lakatos] What will the new office deal with?

[Suto] The new office will be a body with a national sphere of authority that will deal with all types of taxes except the so-called property taxes (for example, house tax, vehicle tax, dog tax, etc); such affairs will continue to be settled by the councils. Thus, from among the taxes affecting enterprises, cooperatives, small ventures, and the population, the coordination and control of general income tax and turnover tax will be the main task of the newly established office. [passage omitted]

[Lakatos] Was the establishment of the new organization required by the expected tax reform?

[Suto] I think that, irrespective of the impending tax reform, the new office had to be established; this is part of the process of modernizing the system of financial institutions. [passage omitted]

[Lakatos] So, the Main Control Directorate will cease to exist as of 1 July 1987?

[Suto] Yes, it will. The new office is made up of the Main Control Directorate, its district organs, the councils' tax offices, and the tax control units of duty offices. Tasks and workers from the country councils which have so far dealt with the secondary affairs of the population's taxes will come over to us. The new organization will have a threefold configuration: The first stage will be a county tax inspectorate which will be the first-level authority dealing with the population which pays general income and turnover taxes; thus, general income tax and turnover tax will be established here as of 1 July 1987. Following the introduction of the tax reform, personal income tax and general turnover tax affairs affecting the population will also be settled here. The second stage is the county directorate, which will deal with the affairs of enterprises, cooperatives, and small ventures. [passage omitted]

The Tax and Revenue Office itself will be the third stage and will organize and direct the work of tax authorities in the whole country. [passage omitted]

[Lakatos] When will the office and its entire staff be operational?

[Suto] Staffing will depend on the introduction of the tax reform. We will take over the council workers and, of course, we would like to employ a new staff. We are determined to improve the professional and financial prestige of the workers employed in tax revenue. [passage omitted]

[Lakatos] Will the new office participate in the preparation of the new tax system?

[Suto] Yes, it will. We have already begun the preparations for the switchover. The new system, which will be different from the previous one, will also give us new tasks. Time is short, but, if it is accompanied by a well-organized and intensive activity, it is enough for the preparation. [passage omitted]

COMMENTARY ON POPE'S VISIT FOLLOWS DEPARTURE

Joint Cooperation 'Good'

LD151317 Warsaw PAP in English 1811 GMT 14 Jun 87

["After the Papal Visit" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 -- For many months Pope John Paul's visit to his native country has evoked many, sometimes contrary expectations and hopes, both in Poland and outside its borders. Presently, when the visit has ended, when its course and atmosphere in which it was held are known, as well as its echoes in Poland and abroad, the forthwith consideration of what this visit was in reality, which expectations connected with it were confirmed, and which turned out to be unfounded -- can be made.

Let us begin with the atmosphere which surrounded the pope's numerous meetings on his native soil. It was generally expected, also abroad, that it will be a different atmosphere than during the previous visits. Now we know, that these expectations were true. Pope John Paul II's pilgrimage through this country was, from the nature of things, a reflection of a presently different, better, more peaceful, more reflective atmosphere. Truly the pope was welcomed by a Poland different than four years ago, strengthened by the widening field of national agreement. During the last several years many significant events favouring the deepening and widening of dialogue, our society's civic maturity, have taken place. Innovative forms of democracy and social institutions have developed.

The cooperation between state and church authorities in Poland, excellent during the preparations to the visit, has remained good in the course of the visit. This was true both on the central level and in all voivodships, in all towns which the pope visited.

Those who participated in their hundreds of thousands in the multitude of masses and meetings with the pope did not in all probability wonder about the organizational side of the whole enormous undertaking.

The fact that exemplary -- in most cases -- order was secured, that radio and tv coverage was provided to the nation and world often from several places on the same day -- was possible precisely because during the visit, like before it, tens of thousands of people wearing cassocks and blue uniforms worked, and so did church services, tens of thousands of technicians, journalists, post office crews, medical workers, transport, and trade personnel.

This was a difficult test which ended in a full success at the same time showing the appearance of the practice of pluralism in a socialist state and mutual tolerance in our country, in which Christian tradition co-exists with the achievements resulting from the materialization of the programme that stems from rational, earthly assumptions.

However, the forecasts of all those who treated the papal pilgrimage as a pretext or a handy opportunity to carry out plans and intentions having nothing in common with religious affairs or with the weal of this country proved wrong. Disappointed were those who believed that it would be possible to use the visit to stir up riots, disorder, and jeopardize the difficult work of the recent years.

The mass meetings were attended by great masses of people. How many of them allowed themselves to be involved in the attempts, predicted long before abroad, to provoke riots, disrupt the dignified atmosphere of the visit? One promille, two, perhaps three? Even if we exaggerate it to five promille, or 0.5 percent, that means a tiny little proportion.

Expectations 'Fulfilled'

LD151106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Station commentary read by Piotr Krol]

[Excerpt] If we look at the past 7 days from the standpoint of Pope John Paul II's third pilgrimage to Poland, from the standpoint of the joint assumptions of both church and state authorities before the visit, those assumptions have certainly been fulfilled.

Our honorable guest, who was fulfilling a pastoral duty, was welcomed worthily and deservingly in an atmosphere of peace and concentration, of freedom to express opinions and convictions and of participation in religious celebrations and practices. With the help of the mass media, information about the progress of the pilgrimage reached all corners of Poland and far beyond its borders.

I am raising issues that seem obvious to us because previously there was no shortage of opinions or even hopes expressed that unhealthy emotions, impulsive social activity, and violent antagonistic arguments between people with different opinions would be unleashed. However, these expectations were harbored by those who do not want to see Poland and Poles as they actually are; those who do not consider the process of national accord and the normalization of social relations worthy of being perceived as a reality; and I regret to add that during the visit these people tried to create incidents to confirm their theses.

However, reality proved to be a tough test of their knowledge about Poland. Millions of people by participating in the religious celebrations along the entire route of Pope John Paul II's pilgrimage -- the same people who by their hard work in factories and in the fields create our daily bread -- by their dignified attitude to the visit decidedly rejected this way of seeing Poland and thinking of its most important concerns. I think world public opinion will consider this to be one of the more important elements in assessing the 7 June days as well as the days and years preceding John Paul II's visit to Poland.

It is worth remembering that the call for international peace, for respect for our history, and also for work and its fruit, for man from whose work everything is created to serve the people, rang out especially loudly on Polish soil. They were important words, as were those rooted in the oldest ideas of the Catholic Church about the solidarism of the people of the whole world in work and peace. [passage omitted]

Dissidents Assess Visit's 'Cost'

AU160844 Paris AFP in English 0632 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 16 (AFP) -- Polish dissidents are counting the cost of Pope John Paul II's third pastoral visit to his homeland last week, the cost in terms of jail sentences and fines for those whom the authorities considered over-zealous in their response to the Pope's presence.

Thirty-two dissidents fell foul of police courts during the six-day visit, according to preliminary figures released by the banned trade union Solidarity Monday.

In the southern city of Krakow three students and two workers were jailed for three months for carrying pro-Solidarity banners during a demonstration while the Pope was in the city.

In Warsaw, Lublin, Tarnow, Szczecin and Gdansk courts handed down fines of up to 50,000 zlotys (200 dollars) as the Pope's tour whipped up political as well as religious fervour. Even before the visit began on June 8 police locked up some 100 dissidents for as much as 48 hours as a warning of worse to come if they overstepped the mark and caused trouble in the Pope's presence, the union said.

A Solidarity source said many people were hurt when 30,000 banner-waving Solidarity supporters demonstrating after a papal mass in Gdansk on June 12 were baton-charged by riot police.

The Polish pacifist movement Liberty and Peace said club-wielding police in Krakow had also caused many injuries as they made 50 arrests. Yet the dissident movement is congratulating itself on the results of the visit.

The Pontiff's message, as Solidarity's provisional council phrased it in a statement Monday, was that dissidents should "persevere in their resistance and their search for freedom."

The union's ruling body said the Pope's homage to murdered priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko, "who died defending the faith, the Church and Solidarity," was "particularly stimulating." The statement said: "John Paul II underlined the fact that Solidarity is more than a Polish domestic affair. It concerns all those worldwide fighting for justice and freedom.

"John Paul II also defined the role Solidarity plays in a world where human rights must become the foundation for peace."

The union leadership also said the "Gdansk agreements of August 1980, evoked by the Pope, have yet to be accomplished by society and by those in power." It said the agreements "express the inalienable right of workers to a worthy job, a decent wage, and the freedom to join together to defend those rights, particularly in an independent union."

Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz said the "Polish church has been found true in its support for the aspirations of Polish society, of which Solidarity is the expression." He said: "I think the church will continue to give its support to the independent activities of which the Pope often spoke, and will even give them its protection." The visit, he said, had "banished certain fears, which had been carefully nurtured by the authorities, that the church was in the process of withdrawing its support from such independent activities," and that the church had given the go-ahead for a government sabre-rattling campaign against dissidents.

That was not how the Polish news agency PAP saw things. It said the land which welcomed the Pope this time was "a different Poland...strengthened by an ever wider national consensus" than the Poland he saw on his second pastoral visit in 1983. The agency described the Gdansk and Krakow demonstrations as "pitiful attempts at provocation," and criticised the western press for exploiting "marginal events."

Bujak 'Reassured' on Ties

PM160916 Paris LE MONDE in French 14-15 Jun 87 p 3

[Jan Krauze dispatch: "'I Am Sure Now We Will Survive'"]

[Text] Gdansk -- It was an evening of victory, or rather "success" -- a realistic attitude prevailed -- in the small apartment where some of the best known and most determined opposition leaders gathered, having come from various Polish cities for the occasion, well aware that the pope's visit to Gdansk would be crucial.

Zbigniew Bujak, former leader of the clandestine opposition and Solidarity leader for Warsaw, felt reassured: "My impression was that Solidarity was being abandoned, particularly by the church, especially in recent months; and this worried me greatly. The support the pope is giving us right now is very important. I am sure now that we will survive this difficult period in which Jaruzelski has made our elimination a point of honor. This shows that our obstinate determination was not ridiculous. The pope has conferred dignity on our stance.

"This afternoon's demonstration," he went on, "was not really organized. It would have been possible to have many more banners there. But we wanted to see what would happen, what people's attitude would be."

How, then, can one explain the disobedience shown to a pope on whom people count so much? Bujak's face broke into a slightly embarrassed but unrepentant smile: "With all those banners, all those people, it was impossible for there not to be a demonstration. Feelings were running too high. Eventually I tried to disperse it, when it collided with the barriers, but I could not find a megaphone."

Was he not disappointed at not having met with the pope personally? "The important thing was that he saw Walesa. It was an indispensable symbolic meeting; the rest is subordinate. Obviously I would have had things to say to the pope but there were very strong pressures from the government for him not to receive a Solidarity delegation -- pressures the church did not resist. True, I do believe a meeting of the pope with the opposition, as happened in Chile, would have been useful."

Mazowiecki: 'Milestone' Trip

AU151503 Vienna NEUE KRONEN ZIETUNG in German 13 Jun 87 p,5

[Report on interview with Tadeusz Mazowiecki, confidant of Lech Walesa, by Kurt Seinitz; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Catholic publisher Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Walesa's confidant -- in 1981-82 imprisoned together with him -- confidant of the pope, and "adviser of the episcopate" is one of the most renowned spiritual representatives of Poland and one of the harshest analysts of the crisis in the country's system. In an interview he gives his opinion on topical issues:

The pope's visits: "The third pilgrimage of the holy father to his homeland may seem routine but each of his trips has been a clear milestone. After his first visit society lost its fear. It felt its power. The consequences are well known (the ousting of Gierek, formation of Solidarity). The second pilgrimage helped the nation to its feet again after the defeat. And now, the third trip? This time the symbolic sites of Gdansk and Szczecin are on the agenda. With this the government certainly wants to express that this chapter has finally been closed, that 'normalization' has been achieved. Society and the pope will show that this is not the case, that society has rights and demands its rights, that the chapter has not been closed. There is always something that remains after the pope's visits. They strengthen the feeling of belonging together and during the pope's visit Poland really is a free country for the people."

The crisis: "Poland is and remains a sick country. Nothing has improved and there is no chance of improvement. The system's disease lies in the world of labor. The lack of social control and of the right to participate in decisions has led to a crisis in our civilization." [passage omitted]

Solidarity: "Its ideals live on among the people. The ideal of nonviolence is still deeply rooted, although today young people sometimes criticize it."

MALINOWSKI HOLDS WASHINGTON PRESS CONFERENCE

AU091343 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 87 p 6

[Report by Zygmunt Broniarek, TRYBUNA LUDU Washington correspondent: "The PPR Sejm Marshal's Press Conference"]

[Text] On Thursday [4 Jun] the Sejm delegation and Marshal Roman Malinowski held talks with Robert Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate; Bob Dole, leader of the Republican minority in the Senate; and Robert Michel, leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives.

Byrd welcomed the delegation warmly and gratefully received a Sejm medal awarded to him by Roman Malinowski. During the talks, Byrd suggested that the Polish Government is not developing democratization and the economic reform quickly enough.

Marshal Malinowski presented a broad palette of steps taken by the government and Sejm concerning this very subject, democratization, and stressed that one of its features is the coalition nature of the government, in which the government's own allied parties play a serious role.

Other subjects touched upon during the talks included the return of normal economic relations between the United States and Poland, Marshal Malinowski said the joint ventures could become an important part of these relations, as well as regular exchanges of opinion between the Sejm and Congress.

Byrd regarded the talks as very useful, and underlined the significance of the new stage in Polish-U.S. relations, which he called "a renewed commitment to dialogue."

One of the subjects of the talks was the effect of U.S. restrictions on the Polish economy. Roman Malinowski said they cost Poland about $15 billion. Deputy Jan Kaczmarek gave the machine tool industry as an example. Before the restrictions, this industry occupied 10th place in the world in terms of value of its exports, he said. Now it occupies 24th place.

Deputy Szymon Szturmiej expanded this topic: "We sometimes hear people saying that democratization in Poland is the result of the restrictions, in other words pressure," he said. "Nothing could be more wrong. Democratization has its source in the will of the people and the Sejm. If anything, the restrictions delayed democratization."

Marshal Malinowski invited Senator Byrd to Poland, especially since, as the senator himself said, he has never been to Poland. Byrd welcomed the invitation, saying that it is also important for him in view of the large number of Americans of Polish origin in his state, West Virginia.

The following Democratic senators arrived in the hall during the talks: Barbara Mikulski (Maryland), and Paul Simon (Illinois). Simon is running for a Democratic Party nomination as presidential candidate. Mrs Mikulski discussed, among other things, tourist trips to Poland by Americans. She said this is important not just because Americans can see Warsaw, Krakow, or the wonderful Jagiellonian University but also because they can convince themselves about the progress in democratization, for example about the freedom of religion or about the ease with which one may travel abroad.

Mrs Mikulski also spoke about World War II. I am happy, she said, that I can greet you as patriots and representatives of the Polish people who fought Hitlerism so heroically.

Senator Simon said that senators and congressmen returning from visits to Poland talk about the progress in democratization. He wished Poland further success on this road. He also expressed readiness to "seek ways of U.S. cooperation with Poland."

The climate of the talks is best illustrated by the fact that Mrs Mikulski greeted the delegation in Polish, referring to the large number of Poles in Simon's state of Illinois, said: "I welcome you, Mr Simonski."

After the meeting with Congress leaders, the delegation held a press conference. Marshal Malinowski said he was pleased with the visit, which he described as an important feature in the process of normalizing Polish-U.S. relations. He informed the journalists that he invited an official House of Representatives delegation to Poland, headed by Speaker Jim Wright, and that the invitation had been received with satisfaction.

JOINT U.S. COMMISSION TO COORDINATE COOPERATION

AU111419 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Jun 87 p 7

[Text] PAP -- The second round of Polish-U.S. negotiations concerning a new agreement on scientific and technical cooperation and the financing of such cooperation was held in Warsaw from 1 to 5 June. The talks resulted in the initialing of the text of an agreement that envisages the expansion of scientific and technical cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual and bilateral advantage.

It was agreed that a joint commission will be established; it will be responsible for planning, coordinating, and supervising scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. To ensure an appropriate financial basis for such cooperation, the agreement envisages the establishment of a joint fund, which will comprise of equal financial contributions from both sides. The resumption of scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and the United States marks an important step on the road to the full normalization of mutual relations.

The U.S. delegation was headed by Michael Michaud, deputy assistant secretary of state in the State Department, and the Polish delegation by Czeslaw Krolikowski, vice minister of science and higher education.

USSR'S GUSEV COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF REFORM

LD152353 Warsaw PAP in English 2154 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 15 -- Asked to comment on ways in which improvement of economic mechanism in the Soviet Union is reflected in economic cooperation with Poland, head of the official Soviet delegation for the 59th Poznan International Fair, Deputy Premier Vladimir Gusev said:

The result of reforms which are taking place in the Soviet Union and Poland, which of course have their reflection in bilateral economic cooperation, is the quick increase of quality of industrial products and this has an influence on the development of turnover not only within the socialist states' community.

In my opinion, special attention is deserved by direct contacts between Polish and Soviet enterprises. We want to discuss with the Polish minister of chemical and light industries, among others, possiblities of consolidating direct cooperation among enterprises. We are of the opinion that a number of products may be the subject of joint production.

Here in Poznan, I witnessed very interesting talks and contacts among persons representing light industry firms from our countries. We noted with satisfaction the favourable evaluation of this year's Soviet exhibition expressed by Premier Messner during his tour of the Soviet pavilion, said Gusev.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE REVIEWS ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT

AU101203 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 87 p 2

[PAP: "Press Communique on the Official Party-State Visit of Friendship by Zhao Ziyang, CPC Central Committee Acting General Secretary and PRC State Council Premier"]

[Text] I.

Zhao Ziyang, CPC Central Committee acting general secretary and premier of the PRC State Council, paid an official party-state visit to Poland on 4-8 June at the invitation of Wojceich Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman.

During the visit, the Chinese leader held talks with Wojceich Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; and Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

The CPC Central Committee acting general secretary and PRC State Council premier laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. He also acquainted himself with the story of Warsaw's postwar reconstruction and with its chief sights.

During his journey around Poland, the Chinese leader visited the "Elwro" plant, the Strzelin agricultural combine, and the private farm of Kazimierz Chorazewski in the village of Zorawina, Wroclaw Voivodship.

During the visit, Deputy Foreign Ministers Jan Majewski and Qian Qichen signed a PPR-PRC agreement on legal aid in civil and criminal cases.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding, the leaders of both parties and governments informed each other about basic problems and experience in socialist construction in the PPR and PRC and in implementing the development programs established by the 10th PZPR and 12th CPC Congresses, and discussed the prospects for comprehensive development and a consolidation of Polish-Chinese cooperation and friendship.

Key problems concerning the present international situation and the chief paths and principles of both countries' foreign policies were also the subject of an exchange of views.

The following took part in the talks betwwn Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zhao Ziyang:

On the Polish side: Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, director of the Chancery of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat; Ernest Kucza, director of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department; Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik; Janusz Lewandowski, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department; Jan Majewski, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs; Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; and Zbigniew Dembowski, PPR ambassador to the PRC.

On the Chinese side: Wen Jiabao, director of the CPC Central Committee Chancery; Zheng Tuobin, CPC Central Committee member and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; An Zhiwen, CPC Central Committee alternate member and counselor in the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System; Qian Qichen, CPC Central Committee member and deputy minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, CPC Central Committee alternate member and deputy director of the Central Committee International Liaison Department; Bai Mieqing, deputy secretary general of the State Council; Tang Longbin, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Wang Jinqing, PRC ambassador to the PPR.

II.

Wojciech Jaruzelski informed Zhao Ziyang about the activity of the PZPR and state leadership aimed at implementing fully and consistently the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress, accelerating radical changes in the functioning of the national economy, perfecting socialist democracy, and improving state administrative structures in light of the tasks stemming from the second stage of the economic reform.

Zhao Ziyang presented China's present political and economic situation. He presented information about development paths and about the experience and problems encountered with the current reform to economic structures. He also spoke about planned reforms to political structures.

The need was indicated to continue the exchange of information and experience in implementing reforms, especially information on the subject of management over the national economy. The need to enhance the processes of socialist democracy in both countries was also indicated.

The Polish side expressed appreciation for the PRC's achievements in socialist construction, implementing the ambitious national modernization and development programs, and raising the people's standard of living.

The Chinese side highly praised the PPR's achievements in stabilizing the domestic situation and reconstructing and developing the economy, and wished the Polish people new achievements in the process of accelerating socialist construction, enhancing the economic reform and improving the people's standard of living.

III.

The Polish and Chinese leaders underlined the importance of top-level political dialogue. They expressed a desire to continue it and said it serves to tighten Polish-Chinese friendship and cooperation in all spheres and imparts a stable and long-term nature to them.

Satisfaction was expressed at the increasing cooperation between the PPR Sejm and PRC National People's Congress, and between PRON and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Both leaders favored increasing the bonds between sociopolitical organizations from both countries, especially those between trade unions, women's and youth organizations, friendship societies, and artists' unions.

It was said that increasingly broader sections of society in both countries are taking part in enhancing the friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples. Direct contacts and cooperation are being formed and developed between Polish voivodships and Chinese provinces and between workplaces, scientific research establishments, and so on.

Wojceich Jaruzelski and Zhao Ziyang expressed the conviction that enhancing Polish-Chinese friendship and cooperation in all spheres, based on full equality and mutual advantages, lies in the vital interests of both peoples and suits the tasks of socialist construction in Poland and China and the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

During the talks, the state of Polish-Chinese economic, trade, and scientific-technological cooperation was assessed. The work of the Polish-Chinese Government Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Commission was praised, and the decisions reached during this committee's third session in Beijing in May were approved. The need was indicated to step up activity aimed at a full performance of the tasks contained in long-term economic and scientific-technological development programs, especially the need to develop new and more effective forms of cooperation such as industrial joint production, companies, and so on.

The growing importance of direct cooperation between enterprises, economic organizations, design offices, and scientific research establishments was also stressed. Joint scientific research should be strictly correlated with the needs of both national economies.

Both sides declared their readiness to enhance contacts and cooperation in culture, arts, science, education, health, and sports, as well as between information centers. This encourages mutual knowledge and understanding, and serves to consolidate the friendship between the peoples of Poland and China.

IV.

The leaders of Poland and China also performed in in-depth exchange of views on current problems in the international situation, especially in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific. They expressed concern over the negative trends caused by the continuation of the arms race, especially nuclear weapons.

Both sides said the most urgent task facing the peoples of all the countries of the world today is to halt the arms race and preserve world peace. Every country of the world, regardless of its size and strength, should increase its efforts and make a contribution toward preserving world peace.

Assessing the situation in Europe, the Polish side stressed the importance of the CSCE decisions that confirm the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, and inviolability of state borders. It indicated the connection between Polish security and European security, as well as between European peace and world peace. It stressed that an inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial-political order on our continent are essential conditions to preserve lasting peace in Europe.

Poland and China favor a radical reduction in and complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction resources and preventing the arms race from spreading to space, and appreciate the peace zones and nuclear-free zones set up in some regions through the joint effort of the relevant countries and by means of consultations and voluntary agreements.

The Polish side presented the Chinese side with Poland's latest plan to reduce armaments and raise confidence in central Europe. The Chinese side expressed recognition for Poland's energetic efforts to reduce the arms race, consolidate security, and preserve peace in Europe.

The PPR and PRC expressed concern over the hotbeds of tension in various regions of the world and favored resolving these conflicts by peaceful means. They said relations between states should base themselves on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, a nonuse of force or threat of force, a respect for the sovereign equality of all states, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Both sides expressed recognition and support for the activity of the Nonaligned Movement states for the sake of peace and disarmament and for the sake of establishing an international economic order and solving debt issues fairly.

An energetic role by both states in consolidating peace and international security and detente, reducing the level of armaments, and developing international cooperation was noted during the talks.

On behalf of the supreme PPR authorities, W. Jaruzelski invited PRC Chairman Li Xiannian to pay an official visit to Poland.

Zhao Ziyang invited W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, to pay official visits to the PRC.

REPORT EVALUATES TRADE PROGRAM WITH PRC

AU090819 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jun 87 p 2

[PAP report: "Polish-Chinese Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] In 1986, Polish-Chinese trade, including barter transactions (commodity-for-commodity exchange), amounted to 1.5 billion Swiss francs. Our trade with the PRC has more than tripled over the past few years. This cooperation has received an essential institutional framework in the form of an Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. A 5-year trade agreement has also been concluded, and a program of scientific-technological cooperation until 1990 is being implemented.

Poland and the PRC enjoy a good technological standard in many spheres of production. This should not only encourage a rise in goods exchange but also the development of coproduction and specialization.

The Chinese industrial reconstruction program calls for the purchase of certain factories abroad and the modernization of others thanks to imported equipment. In this program one has to seek possibilities of increasing Polish exports to China.

We are also interested in the technical and technological developments in Chinese industry. There is also a chance to increase trade turnover by importing more Chinese materials and components for the Polish electrical industry, as a result of which there would be greater possibilities of Polish production, and consequently an increased supply of ready-made machines and equipment to China.

SOMALI PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU151457 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1402 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, June 15, 1987 -- Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, president of the Demoratic Republic of Somalia, arrived in Romania, on an official visit of friendship on Monday, June 15, as guest of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania.

The arrival ceremony of the distinguished guest took place at the festively adorned Bucharest Otopeni Airport. The frontspiece of the airport was adorned with the portraits of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre, framed by the state flags of Romania and Somalia.

The aircraft flying the Somali head of state landed at 13:00 hrs.

By the plane ramp Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed warmly President Mohamed Siad Barre. The two party and state leaders shook hands and warmly embraced each other.

Then the military guard presented arms. The state anthems of Somalia and Romania were played, while a 21-gun-salvo salute was fired.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre reviewed the guard of honour.

The distinguished Somali guest was welcomed at the airport by members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the CC of the party, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and government, generals, other officials.

Romania's ambassador in Mogadishu and Somalia's ambassador in Bucharest were present, as well as Somali students learning in Romania. Turkey's ambassador to Romania was also present.

After the conclusion of the ceremony the two party and state leaders received the pass-by of the guard of honour. Numerous working people extended to Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre a warm manifestation of esteem and valuation.

At the residence assigned to the distinguished guest in Bucharest, the two party and state leaders had a first exchange of views that proceeded in a cordial ambience.

The Romanian visit by the Somali party and state leader, the Romanian-Somali summit talks to proceed on the occasion, account for an important momeent in the history of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Somalia, open up new vistas to the bilateral collaboration, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, and international detente.

Formally Calls on Ceausescu

AU152015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1987 -- Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary-general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, paid a formal call on Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, at the Palace of the State Council, on Monday, June 15, in the afternoon.

Previous to official talks, the interview between the two party and state leaders was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, under the sign of the fine relations of friendship and collaboration established and developing between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Holds Official Talks

AU152034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1987 -- Official talks started in Bucharest on Monday, June 15, between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary-general of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic.

Participating in the talks in plenum were:

For Romania - Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary of state, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Ferdinand Nagy, minister secretary of state with the Ministry of Agriculture, other Romanian officials.

For Somalia - Abdurahman Jama Barre, minister of foreign affairs, Mohamed Ali Ahmed, head of section at the party's CC, Abdiqasim Salad Hassan, minister of state for political affairs with the presidency, Yusuf Ali Osman, minister of state with the Ministry of National Planning, other Somali officials.

President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed Mohamed Siad Barre's visit in Romania, expressing his belief that it would contribute to the still more vigorous development of the friendly Romania-Somali relations.

President Mohamed Siad Barre thanked for the invitation to visit Romania, for the warm reception extended.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre established that the members of the two delegations should analyze during the visit the ways and means of expanding the economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other finds of collaboration, in the spirit of the accords and understandings reached at summit level.

During the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre, on analyzing the stage of bilateral relations it was assessed that the Romanian-Somali relations recorded positive evolution on various planes and the mutual wish was highlighted to give new dimensions to the collaboration between Romania and Somalia, upon mutually advantageous bases. It was agreed that further action be taken for the intensification of the cooperation in production and of the commercial exchanges.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre also approached current aspects of the international political life.

In context, a lengthy analysis was made of the problems related to halting the arms race and a passage to effective disarmament measure, nuclear first of all, the liquidation of all mass destruction weapons, the reduction of conventional arms, of troops and military spending, ensurance of a lasting peace on our plant. Stress was laid on the need for a political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict in Africa, Asia and other regions of the world. Special attention was paid to a global settlement of underdevelopment, including the inordinately high foreign debts which are a burden to developing countries, the building of a new world economic order, to favour the faster progress of all states, of the lagging ones in particular.

The two party and state leaders reiterated Romania's and Somalia's solidarity with the African peoples' fight against the racist policy of apartheid, for their free, self-reliant development. The two countries' active support for the Namibian people's just struggle, led by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], for winning national independence, was expressed.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre underlined the two countries' resolve to collaborate more closely in the world arena, at the UN and in other international organisms, to the mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of peace, detente, disarmament, security and collaboration in Europe, Africa and the world over.

The talks are held in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual understanding.

Attends Ceausescu Dinner

AU151941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, gave an official dinner on Monday, June 15, for Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary-general of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, at the State Council Palace.

The dinner was attended by members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the CC of the party, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and Government heads of central institutions, other officials.

The officials accompanying the president of the Somali Democratic Republic in Romania attended.

During the dinner that proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre proposed toasts that were followed with interest and punctuated with applause.

CYPRIOT PROGRESSIVE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU131654 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1524 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/6/6987 -- A delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus -- AKEL -- paid a working visit to Romania over June 7-13 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The delegation was made up from Mikhail Theodhoulou, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of AKEL, first secretary of the Paphos District Committee of AKEL, member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, and Kharalambos Yenethliou, member of the CC, first secretary of the Limassol Municipal Committee of AKEL.

The delegation saw round places of socioeconomic interest in Bucharest Municipality and in Arges and Vilcea Counties, and held talks with managerial staff of central institutions and mass and public organizations, as well as with local party bodies in the visited countries.

At the end of their visit the delegation held talks at the CC of the RCP Headequarters with Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

BLACK SEA CONTINENTAL SHELF OIL DRILLING REPORTED

AU151253 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1002 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 75/6/1987 -- The oilmen on the off-shore drilling platforms in the Romanian continental shelf of the Black Sea carry on an intense activity to turn the recently discovered hydrocarbon deposit to best account and identify new reserves.

On "Gloria" platform oil and natural gases are exploited in optimal conditions. The quantities of oil extracted since May 11 have been shipped and delivered to refineries, while gases reach, through the submarine pipe, the terminal at Midia Navodari wherefrom they are conveyed to end-users.

Surveying and drilling works are performed on the other platforms in the Black Sea (70-80 kms far from the shore): "Orizont", "Prometeu", "Fortuna" and "Atlas". On "Orizont" and "Atlas", for instance, the oilmen completed works on new research wells, now under production tests while those on "Fortuna" and "Prometeu" drilled another three wells and made tappings down to 2,000 m.

At the berth 34 of Consanta port, where work is coordinated by the "Petromar" sea well drilling and exploitation enterprise, a new platform has laid anchored -- "Jupiter", where experts mount and test the equipment. The platform is to be located out at the Black Sea till the end of this month, when it becomes operational. The seventh off-shore drilling platform -- "Saturn" -- is under construction at Galati shipyard.

GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDS REPEAL OF WAGE FREEZE

LD160022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 15 Jun 87

["Repeal of Intervention Law Proposed" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (TANJUG) -- Personal income will be "defrosted" from July 1, if the Federal Government's proposal today that the intervention law passed on February 27 be repealed forthwith is adopted by the assembly of Yugoslavia.

When the [words indistinct] and incomes and the [word indistinct] economic recovery measures come into effect as expected on July 1, the [word indistinct] law on earnings will become [words indistinct].

Under the proposed amendments to the two laws, which [words indistinct] tomorrow, work organizations will pay personal incomes in accordance with self-managements acts if they have adjusted them to the federal social accord. Those who have not done so will pay personal incomes on the basis of new uniform solutions in the accounting system.

Under the intervention law, enterprises adjusted workers' monthly earnings to productivity levels achieved in the same month while previously the adjustment was carried out on a three-monthly basis. The implementation of the law reduced workers' earnings by from 10 to 60 perent compared to the previous month and caused over 300 strikes throughout Yugoslavia in which over 50,000 workers participated. The longest strike, lasting from April 8 to May 11, was staged by miners at the Rasa Mine in Labin in Istria in the Republic of Croatia.

A public debate is currently being held in Yugoslavia on the proposals to further develop the economic system. The new law on economic recovery measures forms part of these changes and is in harmony with Yugoslavia's strategic commitment to revive economic laws and the orientation towards a market economy, which aims to eliminate non-economic work organizations.

It is assessed that the new regulations could affect several hundreds of thousands of workers employed in collectives operating at a loss which have to date covered their losses at the expense of those which have recorded good results.

MIKULIC SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC PRICE POLICY

LD160235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today held a working meeting with the presidents of executive councils of the assemblies of the socialist republics and provinces. The meeting focused on the topical issues of implementing the price policy.

It was said at the meeting that to decelerate price increases, it is necessary to implement with even more determination the standpoints declared in this year's resolution and the existing measures for introducing realistic economic and market criteria in economic operations designed to increasingly open our market to foreign competition. This calls for increased orientation to the more efficient conduct of business, for a rise in productivity, and better use of existing capacities.

However, the practice has been gaining ground to resolve material-financial problems affecting organizations of associated labor largely by increasing prices without realistically evaluating the factors of production and without necessary orientation to a market economy.

One of the principal tasks is to increase supply on the domestic market and to step up exports by revitalizing production. Despite the high at which prices have been rising this year, there is evidence of positive trends in establishing a more favorable balance between the supply and demand for certain goods on the domestic market. These trends should be further encouraged by bringing consumption to the level of real income, including the costs of overall public spending, since under the new accounting system which insists on realistic economic criteria, the economy is not capable of generating income to cover the present volume of tax contributions.

At the same time, it was said at the meeting, there will be a continuation of the restrictive credit-monetary policy within a framework that will stimulate production for export and agricultural production.

Trade should also be made capable of carrying out its functions. Here there will be a special examination of the solutions that would stimulate trade, in the taking over of goods from producers, not to be orientated toward those whose prices are highest. At the same time, in the interests of improving the position of agriculture, there will be an examination of the possibility of credits, in line with production and turnover, being taken out of agricultural production and put into the food processing industry and material reserves.

Pricing policy should continue to rely on formation in accordance with market conditions with free imports being ensured for products whose prices are formed freely, something that is being rejected in individual environments. In measures for the social and direct control of prices, it is envisaged that in the period ahead, fewer products than before will be affected. Besides other innovations, it is proposed to fix prices within the framework of overall so-called reproduction entities under the same set of rules, which means that in the case of the liberalization of these prices within the framework of the overall reproduction entities, the influence of foreign competition would also be ensured.

It was concluded that special consideration be given to the removal of existing disparities in the price of specific products, but only provided that at the same time the opening-up of the domestic market is ensured along with the building-up of a defense mechanism which will prevent the removal of the disparities from having the effect of increasing the prices of other products as well.

FEC STATEMENT ON FUNDS FOR FEDERAL BUDGET

LD112249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2104 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session (presided over by Branko Mikulic) the FEC, after carrying out the procedure for coordinating stances and cooperation with the executive councils of the republics and provinces, adopted several conclusions, the aim of which is to secure the necessary funds to meet the general social requirements and the functioning of activities which are financed from the federal budget, and a part of the funds for maintaining roads and financing the Brotherhood and Unity Highway and arterial roads of common interest.

In adopting these decisions, the FEC proceeded from the stances in the resolution on the policy of socioeconomic development for this year according to which in planning the resources for general social and joint requirements in the first quarter of this year, the level achieved for these funds in the fourth quarter of 1986 must be taken as the basis, and that the funds for the second and subsequent quarters must be coordinated with the growth in the nominal income of the social economy in the preceding period, provided that they increase at a rate below 10 percent, except for specifically stated purposes. This was the procedure adopted in planning the resources for the federal budget for this year, which did not proceed from the anticipation of inflation when the volume of the budget outlay was established. So far this year the FEC has not proposed the coordination of the increase in federal budget resources with the income realized by the social economy, as is envisaged in the resolution, and because of the slower increase in resources for the federal budget, some important beneficiaries of these funds have arrived at a situation where they cannot carry out their commitments and realize their rights, that is, they cannot finance the completion of those tasks which fall within their competence, thereby bringing into question the meeting of general social needs at the level of the federation.

As announced by the Federal Secretariat for Information, by changing and amending the decrees which regulate the level of sales tax, this tax has been increased on several products which are not essential for the standard of living. This means an increase in sales tax of an average of 25 percent on alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, ethanol (alcohol), luxury cars and crystal glass products. The increase in sales tax on cigarettes is at the level of the growth of retail prices of cigarettes, about 20 percent.

Also increased are the sales tax and the compensation which is paid from the price of oil derivatives, so that the retail prices of 86 octaine gas are increasing by 23.8 percent and the new price per liter of this gas now amounts to 390 dinars, while the retail price of 98 octane gas is increased by 23.2 percent and amounts to 420 dinars. The retail prices of diesel fuels are increased by an average of 23.9 percent.

In adopting this decision the FEC had in mind that the retail prices of oil derivatives in neighboring European countries (Austria and Italy) are considerably higher than prices in our country, and that the sales tax should not be increased on diesel fuel which is used in agricultural production. Exemption from sales tax is also retained for diesel fuel used in city and suburban transportation. The sales tax is also not increased on the consumption of domestic heating fuel.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES RELIGION, MEDIA

AU090757 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Under the chairmanship of Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the Central Committee draft conclusions on the tasks of the Communists in the ideological struggle for the development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy, which was discussed at the seventh Central Committee session. The draft of this document will be definitively approved at the next Presidium session and will be submitted to the LCY Central Committee for adoption at its next, the ninth session.

The Presidium also examined the implementation of the constitutional provisions on freedom of religion, and the principled policy toward the faithful and the religious communities in our socialist self-managing society. [paragraph continues]

It was assessed that relations between the social community and the religious communities are developing positively. Expressing support for the consistent implementation of the LCY views on these matters, the Presidium stressed that the LC and other organized socialist forces must fight more resolutely for the mobilization of the working people and citizens for key social tasks without which a further successful development of socialist self-management and efficient overcoming of numerous acute socioeconomic problems could not take place.

The LC organizations and members must struggle on these lines against all the occurrences of a dogmatic and sectarian attitude toward the faithful, as well as against the existing phenomena of clericalism and clearo-nationalism as the crudest forms of a misuse of religious feelings of citizens for political purposes. The Presidium stressed that a liberal attitudes toward clericalism and a sectarian attitude toward the faithful are opposed to the ideological positions and LCY policy.

The session also examined a proposal for preparations of one of the coming sessions of the LCY Central Committee which is to discuss the current ideopolitical questions of the self-managing way of organization and decisionmaking in associated labor organizations, and the tasks of the LCY. The Presidium stressed the importance and topicality of the Central Committee's action conducted at the time of changes in the Constitution and the law on associated labor prior to their implementation in associated labor. It was assessed that one should primarily see to what extent the organization of associated abor and decisionmaking in associated labor develop under the influence of market laws and serve to promote economic efficiency and the self-managing position of the workers, and to what extent and in which respect they are hampered by statist, techno-bureaucratic interventions and monopoly.

It is also necessary to clarify in an ideopolitical manner the causes of the territorialization and disintegration of labor and social resources which are breaking up the unity of the Yugoslav market and preventing its operations, as well as to find out which incomplete and inadquate provisions in the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor are causing checks and even deformations in self-managing organization and decisionmaking in associated labor. It will be also necessary to examine what new solutions the current practice is offering for the creation of conditions for a suitable and economically efficient self-managing organization and decisionmaking in associated labor aimed at realizing the long-term economic stabilization program and the unified strategy of the technological development of the country.

The Presidium also examined the program of preparations for the forthcoming action conference of communists in the field of public information which should be held toward the end of thie year. It was stressed that in implementing the public information tasks from the 13th LCY Congress up to the present, several actions have taken place, and that there is a need for constant activities and for premediated and organized actions. It was pointed out that the Communists in the public information field strive to realize the tasks set and in a majority of cases display a high level of consciousness and responsibility. However, the results are not satisfactory yet.

Serious shortcomings are still being manifested in a part of the media, and antisocialist tendencies and ideologies, carping, and sensationalism crop up. The state of the self-managing relations in this field is unsatisfactory, serious material and development difficulties and cadre problems are present, and differences in the assessment of the ideopolitical messages and influence of the media and different approaches to certain problems are not rare. Because of all this, the action conference -- whose program will be examined by the LCY Central Committee -- must contribute to increase mobility and activities of the communists in the press, to a unity of views and action, to an advancement of experiences, and to a more energetic elimination of the shortcomings present.

The Presidium also adopted the report submitted by Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, about his attendance at the 12th Congress of the Greek Communist Party, and the report of Slobodan Filipovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on his attendance at the founding Congress of the Party of the Greek Left.

The Presidium decided that the next, the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee, at which the implementation of the LCY positions on Kosovo will be discussed, will be held on 26 June.

USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT SFRY 19-21 JUNE

LD161206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1141 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will make an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 19 to 21 June this year, at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on behalf of the FEC.

SUNDIC VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR MISSILE ACCORD

LD131459 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The NATO foreign ministers agreed at the Reykjavik meeting to scrap all medium-range missiles from Europe. This means that the United States is free to continue to bring to a successful conclusion the Geneva dialogue with the Soviet Union on reducing and limiting nuclear missiles. Moscow is ready for this and barring some unforeseen difficulties, the Geneva talks will end by the end of September at the latest, after which an agreement between the two superpowers could be expected regarding a third meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, this time in the United States.

A possible agreement on scrapping the missiles from Europe, not only the medium-range, but also the short-range ones, would mark the beginning of a long and difficult journey toward a general and controlled disarmament and the building of an understanding between the two superpowers that never and under no condition are they to use nuclear weapons or force as a method of resolving problems.

After the agreement on the scrapping of missiles from Europe prospects would increase for achieving accords on reducing strategic nuclear weapons, on banning the production and use of chemical weapons, the on banning nuclear tests. The problem of general and controlled disarmament would, of course, not be taken off the agenda, but the chances would considerably increase of reducing the existing confrontation and consequently the danger of some kind of new war.

The blocs are, no doubt, still far away from any lasting and stable peace, but if efforts continue for the preservation of peace, relations between them, and also in the entire world, would not only be much better, but also any sort of arms race would become meaningless. In any case, it has been proven in practice that the bloc competitin leads nowhere and, first and foremost, that lasting and stable peace cannot be based on enormous buildup of nuclear and conventional weapons, regardless of all the efforts of persuasion that they will not be used for aggressive purposes.

On the other hand, practice has shown that the more nuclear and conventional weapons there are, the more difficult it is to reach an agreement on disarmament. In any case the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting would not have had the outcome it did had Reagan not insisted on Star Wars. The agreement on missiles would have perhaps already been reached. For this particular reason the latest chance should not be missed, regardless of all the difficulties still facing the Geneva talks, until a successful outcome is reached. This would happen if a desire for the agreement is genuine and if the other superpower does not seek to obtain any advantages, especially at the military level, from the talks that are underway.

Of course, all would be easier and less painful if the UN were involved in the process of disarmament and if the blocs were not to strive toward domination concerning decisions on the fate of the others, which they continue to do, as they are not ready to accept the fact that peace is indivisible and that they cannot be its sole keepers. However, the world will greet any progress in the field of disarmament, because this objectively means relief for everyone. However, this should be the goal of the superpowers, on whom the solution to the disarmament problem depends more than on anyone else.

DIZDAREVIC RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED MEETING

LD132103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretaray for foreign affairs, returned to Belgrade today from Pyongyang, where he took part in the work of the extraordinary ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries on economic cooperation between devloping countries.

During his stay in the capital of the DPRK, Raif Dizdarevic had meetings with a series of heads of delegations of the nonaligned countries taking part in the work of the meeting.

Raif Dizdarevic was greeted at Belgrade Airport by representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and other officials.

SFRY ENVOY CONVEYS PROTEST TO SWEDEN OVER BARESIC

Asks for Expulsion

LD151128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Stockholm, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- Marjan Osolnik, SFRY ambassador to Stockholm, today presented Sten Andersson, the Swedish minister of foreign affairs, a verbal protest about the decision to release the terrorist Miro Baresic on parole. TANJUG correspondent Draga Bozinovic reports that Ambassador Osolnik expressed the profound disappointment, anger, and concern of the Yugoslav Government and public over the fact that the killer of former SFRY Ambassador Vladimir R Rolovic will be free.

If Baresic is not expelled from Sweden, Osolnik said, this would be a great burden on the peaceful and constructive community of Yugoslavs in that country as well as for the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Sweden.

Expresses Concern Over Publicity

LD151731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- The charge d'affairs of the Swedish Embassy in Belgrade was today informed by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, about the Yugoslav Government's official stand over the Swedish authorities' unacceptable decision to release from prison M. Baresic, an international terrorist and the assassin of Ambassador Vladimir Rolovic, before his sentence has expired.

On this occasion, the deputy federal secretary lodged a sharp protest and expressed indignation that a criminal would be released who failed to show a single sign of repentance for his crime. On the contrary, he continues to maintain that he is prepared to fight against Yugoslavia through violent means. This decision runs contrary to the obligations that Sweden -- a country which itself has suffered from the hand of terrorism -- has taken on as a member of international organizations and, in particular, within the framework of the CSCE, the United Nations and the struggle against terrorism.

Of particular concern is the amount of publicity which the case has been given by Swedish media thus providing Baresic with an opportunity to publicly propagate anti-Yugoslav activity and to incite his sympathizers to terrorist activity.

Deputy Federal Secretary Budimir Loncar expressed his firm belief that the Swedish Government would do its utmost to safeguard the confidence and cooperation between the two countries.

Swedish Minister Sympathetic

LD160108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Stockholm, June 15 (TANJUG) -- Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson today stated that the Swedish public "shares the deep feelings of Yugoslavs" over the murder of Yugoslav ambassador in Stockholm in 1971, but that, under the Swedish legal system, a government cannot influence a decision of the judiciary on an early release of the ambassador's killer, Ustasha terrorist Miroslav Baresic.

As announced by the Swedish Foreign Ministry, Andersson said the above in a talk with Yugoslav Stockholm Ambassador Marjan Osolnik, who today conveyed to him the Yugoslav Government's serious concern over the decision to release on parole the infamous Ustasha terrorist Baresic in December this year.

Baresic was initially sentenced to life for the murder of Yugoslav Ambassador Vladimir Rolovic in 1971, but the sentence was commuted to 18 years in 1985. The Swedish law allows releasing a convict after he has served half the sentence, so that the Swedish Correctional Board last Saturday decided that Baresic be "conditionally released" at the expiration of the nine years which falls on December 10 this year.

During the talk with the Yugoslav ambassador, the Swedish foreign minister said Sweden, like Yugoslavia, was interested in suppressing terrorism in all its forms and stressed his country's interest in strengthening and furthering good relations with Yugoslavia, the announcement said.

SMUGGLER GIVEN 6 YEARS FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITIES

AU120930 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 June 87 p 6

[B. O. report: "Sentenced to 6 Years for Hostile Activity"]

[Text] Sibenik, 6 June -- A five-member bench of the district court pronounced a 6-year sentence for Ante Glamoc (56) of Vodice for the criminal act of participating in hostile propaganda and terrorist activities against our country. In the retrial (Glamoc was sentenced to 10 years and 5 months in the first trial) the court found that the accused participated in illegal smuggling of weapons and ammunition from the FRG to our country, and that he also conducted hostile propaganda against our country in front of our workers. Some of the materials and weapons intended for subversive acts were found in his family home.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR EXAMINES KOSOVO OFFICIALS

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[Jovan Kesar and Djuro Bilbija report: "Deadline for Truth -- 30 Days"]

[Excerpt] Milos Bakic, federal public prosecutor, should within a period of 30 days come up with an answer on whether the activities of some Kosovo officials (Fadilj Hodza, Dzavid Nimani, Mahmut Bakali, Veli Deva, and Ilija Vakic) contained criminal elements. The federal public prosecutor should in fact say whether there are or there are not grounds for initiating criminal proceedings against some former and present provincial officials because of their (possible) responsibility for counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. As expected, this will be an epilogue to a discussion which started 3 years ago in the Federal Chamber's Committee for Administration and Justice, a discussion that recently became topical again when Delegate Miodrag Trifsnovic requested that the federal public prosecutor expresses his position on it too. [passage omitted]